The New-York Times.

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GRANT'S GREAT VICTORY

A "Complete Victory" Announced by Gen. Grant.

Splendid Conduct of Our Troops.

BRAGG'S ARMY COMPLETELY CRUSHED.

His Demoralized Forces in Full Flight Toward Dalton, Georgia.

Our Forces Pressing Hotly in Pursuit.

Gen. Hooker at Ringgold, Ga., Last Evening.

The Fugitive Enemy Burning Bridges to Cut Off Pursuit.

Fifty-Two Pieces of Artillery, Five Thousand Small Arms, and Ten Flags Captured.

Six Thousand Prisoners in Our Hands.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY ALL RIGHT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the United States Army, in this city:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—7:15 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, *I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg.*

Lookout Mountain Top—all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge entire—have been carried, and are now held by us.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—Midnight.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about *forty* pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of prisoners.

We captured two thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred were officers of all grades, from Colonels down.

We will pursue the enemy in the morning.

The conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected.

Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

(Signed,) GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Gen. Bragg's retreat from his position of last night is represented as a perfect rout.

Gen. Sherman reached Chickamauga Station at 8 o'clock this morning, where he captured 200 prisoners, 4 guns and a number of pontoons.

The enemy attempted to burn the bridge behind him, and partially succeeded.

The enemy also burned the depot and stores at Chickamauga.

Gen. Sherman crossed the Chickamauga this forenoon.

Gen. Hooker was reported at Ringgold at 5 o'clock this evening.

The desertions and captures from the rebel army are rapidly thinning it.

The number of cannon captured thus far is reported at 52, including the celebrated Loomis battery, which was lost by us at Chickamauga.

Gen. Sherman's loss is much less than estimated, and will probably not exceed 500.

Nearly 6,000 prisoners have been reported.

The son of Gen. Breckinridge and Maj. Wilson, his Chief of Staff, were brought in among the prisoners.

Gen. Breckinridge himself narrowly escaped.

A strong column is in pursuit of the enemy, and it is not improbable another thousand [illegible] will be [illegible] on this.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The *Journal's* special dispatch from Chattanooga, [illegible], says: Gen. [illegible] son has just been brought in a prisoner.

Among our killed are Capt. [illegible], Lieut. [illegible] and Col. [illegible].

Among our severely wounded are Capt. [illegible] and Capt. [illegible].

Among our wounded are Lieut.-Col. [illegible], Capt. [illegible], Adjt. [illegible], Lieut.-Col. [illegible], Maj. [illegible].

Our camp fires last night were blazing along the crest of the whole ridge, a distance of eight miles.

Bragg was expected to withdraw under cover of night. At dark Bragg was in line of battle to cover the Knoxville Railroad, but it is believed he will not hazard another battle.

Our camp is aglow with enthusiasm and eager to pursue.

Prisoners report the rebel army terribly demoralized, and incapable of offering serious resistance; and also that Bragg will fall back to Atlanta.

Gen. Sherman occupies Tunnel Hill, which completes our line along the whole length of Missionary Ridge.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The reports from Chattanooga received at the War Department represent that three thousand prisoners were captured from the rebels yesterday, with fifty-two cannon, five thousand stand of small arms and ten flags.

The rebel forces are utterly routed to-day, and in full retreat toward Dalton, Ga. They are burning the bridges after them to retard pursuit. They are also burning their depots and stores, and abandoning or destroying everything that will embarrass their flight.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Official information from Gen. BURNSIDE down to the 23d, induces the belief that he is safe. He will be supplied and reinforced.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Successful Expedition to Eastern Virginia—Capture of the Rebel "Marine Brigade"—Design of the Organization—The Russian Fleet to Winter at Old Point—Statement of a Refugee—A School of Rebels—The One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO EASTERN VIRGINIA.

A combined expedition, consisting of the navy gunboat *Morse*, Capt. BABCOCK, and 400 men from the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, under command of Col. [illegible], left Yorktown on Monday of last week, in search of a party of the rebel "Marine Brigade," reported to be on their way from Richmond to Mob Jack Bay, to commit depredations on our commerce. The *Morse* landed the regiment the same evening at the headwaters of East River, which at once marched across the country to Mathew's Court-house, where information was obtained that the "Marines" had left the place but a few hours previously. Passing the night there, early the next morning the march was continued northward as far as Shufflctown, on the Pianeatank River. No trace of the rebels being discovered, the regiment turned about, and scoured the country down to the mouth of the Pianeatank, encamping that night at Cricket Hill.

The next morning, crossing in small boats to Gwynne's Island, the men were deployed across it, and the cover beaten as they advanced. About noon, near the lower end of the island, their labor was rewarded by the discovery of the entire party for which they were in search, consisting of an Acting Master in the rebel navy, named WEBB, and fifteen men. The marines were hidden in the reeds and bushes of a swamp, and offered little resistance. Each man was armed with a carbine, cutlass, and pistol of English manufacture. They had with them a 12-pounder breech-loading brass howitzer, which, however, they had previously concealed in the woods. A sloop, with which they intended to commit depredations on passing vessels, was discovered up a creek and burned. They were expecting to capture a large vessel, and eventually to attack one of the mail boats plying between Fortress Monroe and Baltimore, from which city WEBB and nearly all his gang of pirates hailed. In the possession of WEBB was found his commission as Master in the rebel navy, together with a letter of instructions from Secretary MALLORY, ordering him to proceed to the rivers and creeks of Eastern Virginia, organize his party, and annoy our commerce as extensively as possible. To what proportions this incipient marine brigade might have been recruited we can, fortunately, only conjecture. At any rate, the expedition was timely, and Secretary MALLORY'S amiable designs have been completely frustrated.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth returned to Yorktown on Thursday with their prisoners, who were sent to Fort Norfolk. Capt. BABCOCK, commander of the *Morse*, displayed extraordinary zeal in the discharge of his duties. The streams emptying into East River were patrolled night and day by his boats, the vessel was held in readiness to assist the land force in case they were attacked by superior numbers, and in every possible way, with sleepless vigilance, this model naval officer contributed his best efforts to the success of the expedition.

LATE ARKANSAS NEWS.

Incursion of Rebel Conscripting Squads—Arrival of Cotton at Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 26.

Late accounts from the Arkansas River represent that the country is subject to frequent incursions of rebel conscripting squads, and that the citizens have been compelled to band together for mutual protection. This state of affairs renders the efforts of the planters to gather their crops ineffectual, and the amount of cotton gathered will be small in comparison with the amount grown.

The rebel force of Gen. PRICE is represented to be small, with no prospect of any movement on his part.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, in noticing arrivals there, says:

"It is believed that in a few days the restrictions now preventing cotton from coming in from the country will be removed. The stock here is rapidly decreasing. About 1,000 bales reached here yesterday by boats. The amount of business is small, and the quality of the cotton unchanged. Two hundred and eighty-seven hogsheads of sugar and 120 barrels of molasses have also arrived."

Meeting of the United States Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

An immense meeting was held here this evening by the United States Christian Commission, on behalf of the Union prisoners in Richmond. Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, presided.

The building was filled to overflowing, many hundreds being unable to gain admittance.

Addresses were delivered by Bishop POTTER, Gov. [illegible], of Ohio; Maj. [illegible], from the Libby Prison; GEORGE H. STUART, President of the Christian Commission, and others.

The collection amounted to over $[illegible],000, and it is expected will reach $[illegible],000.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Increasing trade with the Mexican ports has induced the placing on of an extra on that line. These steamers carry passengers and freight to the lower coast and return loaded with ores from Mexico and the various shipping places along the Colorado River.

Business will be generally suspended over Thanksgiving Day.

About $[illegible],000 have been subscribed in this city to the National Sanitary Fund recently.

The Brig Rio Grande Ashore.

ST. CATHARINES, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The brig *Rio Grande*, with a cargo of wheat and flour, is ashore at Port Colborne. She is full of water, and the prospects of saving her are poor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

Over seventy Republican members have tendered to SCHUYLER COLFAX their votes to make him Speaker of the House; he solicits no suffrages. This offer of support is an irrepressible compliment to one of the most patriotic, experienced, practical, good tempered and modest men who have grown up in the House of Representatives.

A NATIONAL MISCHIEF.

The bronze ornamentation of the rejected fractional currency has been foisted upon the National Bank Note Printing Company, under a patent right that threatens to be nationally mischievous. It has to be impressed upon the paper dry. To take the impression of the bank note plate, the paper has to be dampened. In drying, it shrinks and twists, and utterly refuses to register. The first National Bank of Washington has refused to receive its notes thus printed. It has also protested against the currency thus artistically disfigured, as wholly unprotected from counterfeiting. The bronze can be removed by chemicals and replaced by a press.

IMPORTANCE OF THE OCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE.

The Foreign diplomatists here consider the occupation of Brownsville by BANKS as one of the most important successes of the war, and calculated to lead to most important consequences in our foreign as well as domestic relations. It is considered as certain to bring the new French pretensions on this continent to a head.

A HUMBUG EXPLODED.

Yesterday there was a moderate explosion of humbug in Secretary CHASE'S department. The alteration of a large quantity of the new fractional currency from 10 cents to 50 cents was suddenly discovered. It was effected by splitting the paper on which the two denominations are printed, and pasting the issue on the back of the fifties. A large amount of it was presented for redemption. It was, of course, peremptorily refused.

SUPPLIES FOR OUR PRISONERS.

Gen. MEREDITH arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe, for further instructions from the War Department in regard to the forwarding of provisions and clothing to our prisoners at Richmond. He declares that he is satisfied that our prisoners do not receive articles sent them, although 48,000 rations were forwarded to Richmond a few days ago. Released prisoners state that none had yet been distributed among them by the rebel authorities, and that they had not received any meat for four days. Nine thousand outfits of clothing have also been sent, but no evidence of their distribution has been received at Fortress Monroe. Gen. MEREDITH has 72,000 rations ready to forward, but declines to ship them until advised of the safe arrival and distribution of these previously sent.

REDEMPTION OF CERTIFICATES.

The daily redemption of certificates at the Treasury amounts to nearly one million. The gross amount already redeemed is upward of twenty-five millions.

COTTON AT ATLANTA.

The rebels, as well as the rebel Government, some time back sent their cotton from the seaboard to Atlanta for safety, about two million bales altogether. It will be difficult for this cotton, or any considerable portion of it, to be removed before Gen. GRANT puts his hands on it. His movements in that direction will be rapid.

GOOD FINANCIERING.

Over two millions of gold have accumulated in the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco for customs. This gold has been ordered to be shipped to Europe. The Government will draw bills against it, and dispose of these in New-York.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND—ARRIVAL OF RELEASED SURGEONS.

The ninety-five Surgeons recently released from the Libby Prison, captured at various times, and in different departments of the army, arrived here to-day. They embarked at Richmond, but were ordered below decks until after they had passed the rebel works at Fort Darling. They had no opportunity of learning the number of troops in that city. Clothing and provisions which have reached there have been distributed, affording great relief and cheering the suffering prisoners. The supplies, however, are not equal to the demand.

One of the Surgeons says their own condition was much alleviated by the permission to purchase necessaries outside of their prisons. They generally appear to be in good physical condition, though their wardrobes need replenishing.

While on their way hither they prepared a statement of the condition of the prisoners in the several places of confinement, and of the description of the fare and other points of interest on this subject, for presentation to the War Department.

One of our officers recently asked Commissioner OULD whether he would agree to a partial exchange of prisoners, and whether if we sent him, say five thousand rebels now in our hands, he would release an equal number of our own. He gave a negative response.

THANKSGIVING AT WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed in this city, the churches being better attended than on any previous occasion. The weather has been fine. The cheering news from Chattanooga, in the official form, was in the morning circulated throughout the city and caused general rejoicing.

THE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES.

The estimates for appropriations, as lately published, are in many respects incorrect. The publication was not authorized by the Treasury Department. Even the present official estimates cannot be regarded as conclusive, because material obligations may be made before they are laid before Congress.

Thanksgiving Day in Boston.

CELEBRATION OF GEN. GRANT'S GREAT VICTORY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The glorious news received from the Southwest of the splendid victory of Gen. GRANT over the rebels, infused great spirit and interest to-day in the observance of our National and State Thanksgiving.

The event was specially and appropriately alluded to in the churches; congratulations were exchanged in the streets by the people; flags and banners were flung to the breeze—in fact, everywhere the day was celebrated as one of joy and gladness and thanksgiving.

The weather has been splendid.

Thanksgiving Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Thanksgiving day was observed with unusual spirit, in consequence of the exhilarating news from Chattanooga, which was issued in extra Bulletins and announced in some pulpits. Union League House was illuminated. General display of bunting throughout the city. Theatres all crowded to double to-night.

The Arabia Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *Arabia* did not sail for Boston until 7:30 A. M. to-day. She will be due there to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Short Causes—Nos. [illegible]. Part II.—Short causes—Nos. [illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—[illegible].

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

REBEL REPORTS FROM EAST TENNESSEE

Discovery of a Plot to Liberate Our Prisoners.

Rebel Hopes and Fears Before the Late Battle.

We have full files of Richmond papers from the 17th to the 24th, inclusive, from which we take the following interesting intelligence:

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

GEN. LONGSTREET AT KNOXVILLE—BURNSIDE RETREATING—HIS ARMY DEMORALIZED—TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED YANKEES CAPTURED, ETC.

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 20.

Advices from the front represent that nothing more than the usual shelling has occurred since last report.

The *Confederacy* states that great destitution prevails at Chattanooga.

A special to the *Intelligencer* says considerable skirmishing has taken place at Nickajack Pass. The enemy have been driven back at that point.

The *Appeal* learns from Col. CHESTER that Gen. LONGSTREET had captured Knoxville, routing the enemy and taking 1,200 or 1,500 prisoners. One hundred and forty prisoners arrived on the same train with Col. CHESTER.

Gen. WHEELER is reported in the enemy's rear, Gen. LONGSTREET is pressing their front.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 20.

Gen. WHARTON has returned from Richmond, promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Gen. CHEATHAM has returned to the front. Gen. BUCKNER will go to the front in a few days.

Two hundred and thirty prisoners came down this evening. Many more are on the way down.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 20.

An officer who left Louden on the 18th instant, reports that Gen. LONGSTREET captured sixteen hundred Yankees, and Gen. WHEELER six hundred, on that day (18th).

Gen. LONGSTREET was one mile and a half from Knoxville, intrenching.

In their retreat from Louden, the Yankee army, about 8,000 strong, (?) were greatly demoralized. They left about 100 wagons, loaded with commissary and ordnance stores, in the road.

[illegible]'s brigade left Louden yesterday to repair the pontoons left by the Yankees on the Little Tennessee, leading into Blount county.

Persons liberated at Chattanooga report great suffering and want of food and fuel at that place.

One hundred and thirty-six Yankees, forming Gen. BURNSIDE'S rear guard, reached Dalton last night. They say that Knoxville is another Harper's Ferry trap, and BURNSIDE must evacuate.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Nov. 21—10:40 A. M.

The Chickamauga train, due at 4 o'clock A. M., is just in with upward of 100 Yankees from SHERMAN'S rear.

Officers from the front last evening report nothing more than the usual firing. There are indications of a movement of more than usual importance being now expected.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

ATLANTA, Saturday, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Advices from the front report that Gen. LONGSTREET was on Monday within ten miles of Knoxville, and advancing. A number of his wounded were reaching our lines.

A conflict between pickets for the possession of a wood-pile half way between Chattanooga and our lines, came very near bringing on a general engagement.

The Marietta *Confederate* says LONGSTREET certainly holds Knoxville.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

ABINGDON, Va., Monday, Nov. 23.

Various rumors of the occupation of Knoxville by our forces are coming in, but nothing official. Two thousand Yankees are reported to have passed Rogersville, and five regiments through Jonesboro', *en route* for Kentucky. Our forces are very active in front.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 23.

All the news we have from Tennessee is contained in the telegrams to be found in another column; but *there is a rumor that Longstreet has been stopped short in his high career by the failure of expected cooperation from our forces in East Tennessee.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

The encouraging news sent us by Gen. BRAGG, by way of Dalton, seems to receive corroboration from intelligence received on Saturday in Lynchburgh, coming from East Tennessee by the upper end of the valley, by way of Abingdon. The Lynchburgh *Republican*, of Saturday, says:

"From information derived last night by the Western train, we think it beyond a doubt that our forces occupy Knoxville. It is reported that our Quartermasters and Commissaries who were run out from that place, are ordered to report there again. If our forces hold Knoxville, BURNSIDE will have to fall back upon Cumberland Gap, which place forms an obtuse angle with Greenville and Knoxville, it being the apex of the longest leg of the angle. From Greenville our forces can reach the Gap before the enemy, and the probability is that he will thus be cut off from escape."

AFFAIRS ON THE RAPIDAN.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Monday, Nov. 23.

All quiet in front. President DAVIS arrived here on Saturday and is staying with Gen. LEE. He will probably review the army before he leaves. Nothing from the enemy.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

All is, and to all appearances likely to remain, quiet on the Rapidan. The observations of recent scouts lead to the opinion that the bulk of MEADE'S army has not yet crossed the Rappahannock, but is lying upon the north bank of that stream, and that the country lying between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan is occupied only by his cavalry and a few brigades on picket. This confirms the opinion previously expressed in these columns, that the prospect of a renewal of active hostilities on the part of MEADE was extremely remote.

FROM CHARLESTON.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST FORT SUMTER.

Official Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adj't-Gen.:

The enemy made a demonstration, in six launches, against Fort Sumter this morning at 3 o'clock, but were repulsed in a few minutes by the garrison, the batteries, and one gunboat. The enemy's loss is unknown; ours none.

During the day the bombardment of Sumter was renewed with great vigor, and ten shells were thrown into the city, with but little damage and no casualties.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Press Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, the enemy in several barges, approached Sumter, and upon being hailed from the fort, answered with oaths. They discharged several volleys of musketry, which were replied to by the garrison. The engagement lasted from 15 to 20 minutes, when the barges withdrew. Moultrie, Bee and Johnson also opened on the barges. It is not known what damage was done to the Yankees. Maj. ELLIOTT says that it was a feigned assault.

Gregg and Cummings' Point opened a very heavy fire on Sumter this morning. Two or three more shells were thrown into the city to-night. No person injured.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The House has unanimously concurred in the resolution of the Senate reflecting the resolution in reference to the cessation of Georgia, pledging anew the resources of the State in vindication of the position then assumed, and declaring the determination not to tire of the war until independence is achieved. The House also unanimously concurred in the Senate resolution lauding the patriotism and wisdom of President DAVIS, in the discharge of the arduous duties devolving upon him.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR AND ELECTION OF SENATOR.

[illegible], Miss., Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Gen. CHAS. CLARK, recently elected Governor of this State, was inaugurated yesterday with great [illegible]. In his inaugural address he urges the vigorous prosecution of measures for the defence of the State, and says that sooner than submit to the foe, should the army become exhausted, the women, children, and old men will, like the founders of Pascagoula, join hand in hand march into the sea. He intends to make good use of the militia, by proper organization, and makes a strong appeal to the people to return absentees to the army.

Hon. J. W. C. WATSON, of Marshall County, was elected Confederate Senator to-day, in place of Hon. JAMES PHELAN.

THE FEDERAL PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

The exchange will probably be renewed. It turns out that MEREDITH, supposed to be Yankee Commissioner for Exchange, was not the Commissioner, but an agent. The real Commissioner is Gen. HITCHCOCK. The correspondence of Judge OULD and MEREDITH has terminated by an offensive and scurrilous letter written by the latter, which Judge OULD very properly returned. A new correspondence has commenced with HITCHCOCK.

It would seem that the Yankee plot to keep our prisoners from the field, and leave theirs in our hands, to be treated as we please, does not satisfy the people of the North. The very falsehoods so freely promulgated about barbarities and outrages inflicted on the Yankee prisoners at Richmond have defeated their own object. Instead of inspiring a burning passion for a relentless crusade to sweep from the face of the earth that den of demons, Richmond, to liberate the prisoners by force of arms, and deliver the city to their mercies, the effect has been to create a pressure on the Government to rescue them by the reasonable process of exchange.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 18.

Until further orders, no more Yankees are to be sent to Danville for Winter quarters. There have been in all, twenty-one hundred sent thither. There remain in Richmond eleven thousand four hundred.

CHARACTERISTIC CHARITY.

The Federal Government has been sending clothes and rations through to its unfortunate victims on Belle Isle and the Libby Prison, and great to-do has been made over the matter, much to the credit of the Yankee character for charity. Unfortunately for the poetry of the thing, the clothing and rations thus sent through are placed to the debit of the recipients, their regular pay is commensurately docked, and the profits go into the pockets of fat contractors. Old ABE pockets the "moral capital."

A BIG PLOT DISCOVERED.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 23.

War is always fruitful of plots. The Yankees have discovered one in Canada, and our vigilant authorities think they have discovered one here in Richmond, which will prove an offset to the "mare's nest" among the lakes. In both instances the plotters had the same object in view—the release of prisoners—and both were unsuccessful—nipped in the budding.

The Yankee counter-plot to release the prisoners held in Richmond, and facilitate their escape to the [illegible] indiscriminate slaughter of guards and populace, was brought prematurely to light through intercepted correspondence, and the machinations involved the prisoners at all the prisons at the Libby and its tributaries on Belle Isle, and at Castle Thunder. On a night prearranged they were to rise *en masse* at the tolling of the midnight hour, overpower the comparatively few sentinels, and possessing all the arms within their reach, move at a "double-quick" in the direction of Williamsburgh and Yorktown, before reaching which they were to be met and succored by a large cavalry force of the enemy, also in the secrets of the plot, and who, on the same eventful night, were to make a rapid raid in the direction of Richmond and meet their friends half way. The besom of destruction was to mark the track of their triumphal march back from bondage. Richmond and the prisons were to blaze at their backs, and the flaming homesteads that dot the Williamsburgh road were to form their girdle—"a pillar of fire by night, a cloud by day."

Thus journeying, like the fleeing Israelites led by Moses out from Egypt and the bondage of Pharaoh, the Yankees were to reach the promised land before and spoil their enemies behind. NEAL DOW, it is said, was the chosen Moses of the excursion, and that he was seeking to hasten the distribution of Yankee clothing and rations to the prisoners, in order that they might start out well shod and clothed, and with full bellies and haversacks for the journey.

What a pity that such a lively programme should come to naught, and all through an intercepted letter!

We are informed that, as soon as the existence of such a plot was made apparent to the authorities, they were fully alive to the exigencies of the hour, and equal to its emergencies. The guards around the prisons and on Belle Isle were immediately doubled, and the citizen militia, by order of the Governor, nightly paraded, and made a show of exceeding strength in the vicinity of the prisons. Additional pieces of cannon were planted on the heights overlooking Belle Isle, and the fullest preparations made to blow the Yankees out of existence upon the first symptom of revolt. The plot withered under these extraneous influences, the Yankees looked contented in their prison quarters, and STUART'S cavalry did not dash out of Williamsburgh. The "tempest" was "in a teapot," and "all's well that ends well."

The plot to liberate the prisoners, overpower or murder the guards, and burn as much as possible of Richmond, which plot was ventilated in these columns yesterday, it seems was first disclosed to the authorities through one of the Yankee prisoners; and an investigation immediately instituted, disclosed the startling fact that such a plan was really on foot, and that its timely discovery alone prevented the attempt being made.

The first revelations were made about the 27th of October, and again about the 31st, additional and more positive evidence was brought to light through various combinations early in November. Soon after the plot was deemed serious enough to squash before it came to a heading, and it was accomplished in such a manner as to indicate to the ten or twelve thousand conspirators that their game was in our hands and that the authorities were "masters of the situation."

It is very positively asserted that the Yankee commander at Fortress Monroe was in the secrets of the conspirators, who were to receive very material aid from men who are seen (but not known) upon the streets of Richmond every day. Fortunately for the Confederacy, the disclosures that have followed the *denouement* have fixed the Argus eyes of the Government upon such, and true as daylight follows darkness, they will one day be brought to stand in an ignominious light before the public, if not to hang in a state of suspension between heaven and earth at Camp Lee.

Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Department of North Carolina and East Virginia, was, undoubtedly, aware of the existence of such a plot, and gave it aid and countenance, promising to have a force of cavalry ready to protect the rear of the released prisoners, and to supply them with arms to enable them to cut their way to Fortress Monroe.

The plot, it has been further learned, included the destruction of the arsenals, Government works, the important bridges across the James, and the gunboats at the Navy-yard at Rocketts. We will not intimate that this destructive programme could have been carried out; but would rather congratulate the citizens of Richmond on their delivery from the horrid possibility of such frightful scenes as would have ensued had the plot ripened into open revolt.

Few, who slept soundly in their homes at night, were aware, or even dreamed of the volcanic danger that feigned slumber in their midst, only waiting for the signal to burst the cords of military restraint and riot in flame and blood.

Thanks to a providential interposition, the authorities forewarned are forearmed, and the day or night when such a revolt could have been successful is past.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A flag-of-truce steamer came up to City Point on Saturday, with over one hundred tons of freight on board, consigned to the prison authorities for distribution among the Yankee prisoners. When the steamer left Fortress Monroe, Capt. MULFORD was waiting there, with the steamer *New-York*, for the arrival of the Confederate surgeons, who were hourly expected from the North. The *New-York* was expected to reach City Point last evening or early this morning, with the surgeons on board.

—Lieut. GROGAN, of Gen. TRIMBLE'S Staff, has just arrived in Richmond, having succeeded in effecting his escape from Fort Johnson, in Lake Erie. The mode of his escape was very adventurous and perilous, but is not proper to be made known. The Lieutenant passed through Maryland, and expresses himself very grateful for the aid and comforts so freely afforded him, as usual, by the good Southerners of that State.

—We learn that sixty-three of the Yankee prisoners recently sent to Danville effected their escape from prison at that place a few nights ago. Measures were immediately taken for their arrest, and over thirty-two of them are doubtless safely fixed in their old quarters.

—The Confederate captive Surgeons, long expected from the North, arrived yesterday afternoon at City Point—127 in number. The steamer brought, besides, nine tons of freight, consisting of clothing and other things for Federal prisoners.

—From fifteen hundred to two thousand bushels of salt are manufactured per day, at St. Mark's, Florida, and its vicinity. It is selling at ten to fifteen dollars a bushel, according to [illegible] for transportation.

—Gen. HOOD is now in Richmond, at the residence of Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.

THANKSGIVING

THE OBSERVANCES YESTERDAY.

GRATITUDE AND JOY.

Discourses of Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev Dr. Chapin, Rev. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Others.

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

It is doubtful whether any day of Thanksgiving has been so generally, so purposely observed as yesterday. It broke upon us bright, clear and beautiful, and it really did seem as though Heaven designed participation with the prevailing happiness. At an unusually early hour all business was suspended, and long before the appointed time the several churches were filled to overflowing by those anxious to hear the words of religion and of loyalty. Yesterday they were made, as will be seen by the reports of the sermons we publish, almost synonymous terms. There appeared to be a general disposition to make the day one of thanksgivings, one of reverential enjoyment.

There was much good, too, done yesterday. All the charitable and benevolent institutions were supplied from kindly quarters with enough wherewith to feed those under their charge, and many with enough to clothe. Charity seems to have walked abroad; and, oh! did those who are able to secure it, know at how little cost how much of joy could be purchased, we are sure they would buy it by the wagon-load, and go through the highways and the byways and throw it broadcast for those who so seldom are it to secure. Many a heart beat kindly yesterday, to the music of joy and gratitude, in haunts where naught but silence and sorrow had prevailed. Many a sad and desolate home was invaded by the kindly, and help brought to the sick, and words and acts of comfort to the distressed and sorrowing. Much good was done yesterday—much more than past years have record of—and may it be the initiative of what makes thrice blessed and thrice happy those who administer it.

Everybody wore a holiday face. In the afternoon all the places of amusement were crowded to overflowing, and in the evening an outsider was the one who came half an hour *before the time*. There was no room in any place for such a laggard.

Space prevents our enumeration of all the specialties of the day. The war news so opportunely arriving, gave renewed zest to the thankfulness and enjoyment, and it was considered a glorious omen that when a nation was in prayer its gratitude and supplications were illumined by the Bow of Promise in the West.

Discourse of Bishop Potter.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER delivered a discourse at St. Luke's Church yesterday:

TEXT: "Nevertheless, he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness."—Acts, xiv, 17.

If the book of Revelations were wanting to us, the ever-present book of nature would reveal to us the presence of God and keep us mindful of what he was ever doing for us. God was everywhere, not only upon the earth but throughout the whole universe. It would be a contradiction to suppose him absent from any one point, that any thing existed or happened except through him. The work of God was ever going on, and we might be sure the workman was ever present. For all the blessings which he vouchsafes to us there was occasion also for [illegible] thanksgiving. Our preservation was just as much the effect of the special providence of God as if there had been in the thickest of the fight. As for our own country, might they not say that, wounded and [illegible], [illegible] had been her trials, her sorrows, [illegible] found to warrant the calling of a national thanksgiving? Dangers which seemed imminent had been mercifully averted; strongholds of treason, apparently sufficiently strong to defy the utmost efforts of the Government, had been wrested from the hands which held them, and made the bulwarks of law and peace. Hostile demonstrations of foreign Powers, sure to signalize our day of weakness, had been changed to very different manifestations, as the shadow of our returning greatness came slowly moving on before the nation. And might they not add to these reasons for a national thanksgiving, that the institution which, instead of being the source of civil war, the institution which, from the first of our independence had been our great national sin, and our great national disgrace, had been within the year put under the ban by the sovereign authority, and that it seemed by many tokens to be tottering to its fall? In the disasters which cast a cloud over our first proceedings, to subdue the rebellion, and caused anxiety in those disasters there seemed to have been something very much resembling a merciful Providence. Had those first efforts been successful, had the rebellion been entirely subdued, in the first months, it was probable that the Union would have been restored with Slavery untouched; and not only so, but possessed of new guarantees for its future security; and the voice which to-day is thus sacred [illegible] as the [illegible] cause of all our troubles, would have been held silent by the [illegible] of the Constitution, and we should have returned to our old condition as a nation divided against itself, destined to be plagued by internal strife, to be weakened by an internal plague-spot, having within us a demon which never could be cast out; and therefore it was, perhaps, that in the outset of the struggle we met with defeat and disaster; therefore, perhaps, it was that the hope of civil war were lengthened out, that our courage and virtue might be put to the proof, and that we might have time to get our eyes open to the nature of the power that was striking at us, and be forced to do what we were too slow to do for the deliverance of our country. We were to pay dearly for the coveted boon of universal freedom and unalloyed national blessings; and he believed that we should ensure them, and that future ages would pay the highest honor to our statesmen who aided them, and our martyred patriots who gave their best blood for their country. And he believed that future ages would greatly marvel how any one could have taken sides in support of a Government so engaged and so opposed; and they would wonder how any could have used their sympathies and their moral support on the side of a power that was seeking to divide and dishonor their country and build up and extend the influence of human slavery. He knew he spoke in no unwonted tone. There seldom was one responsible for a sentiment he uttered. He (the speaker) was a minister of peace, and he had long held his peace. He had had no participation in any of the causes of the North which were supposed to have hastened the war. He wished to see the Church as little involved in the strife as possible; he still desired to see her ministry supremely devoted to Christ and him crucified. Their sphere of duty was among those that mourn—among the destitute, among the hungry and thirsting after righteousness. But there were times when they had a duty to discharge to the country, and he thought the time had come when, if not an ordinary occasion, yet on such a day it became a chief necessity of the Church to [illegible] in this country to speak out, to speak for God, for humanity, and for country. Civil war was, doubtless, a great and sad evil; but the responsibility for it was thrown upon the country by revolting against a Government which did not harm them, which did nothing more than act firmly to the extension of human servitude. Besides, they had no choice. If civil war was terrible, there were things that were worse. Trembling on the dark rim of civil war, a loss of national virtue and union was worse; consenting to division and dismemberment, and exposing ourselves to foreign insult and aggression and endless internal feuds, was worse; throwing the guilt upon the heads of the Slave Power, casting it from the restraint of our Government, and the hands of it loose in the world to enlarge its sway and oppress the [illegible]. And if we wished peace for the next fifty years, either at home or abroad, we must follow the [illegible] crush rebels and establish upon a firm basis the authority of the National Government, and to [illegible] were tenderly forced to believe it, unless the disasters which had been dissolving our vessels. If we are succeeding in the cause of right and humanity, there was a Providence that would guide and sustain us through days yet to come of darkness, let us not [illegible]

…spect of the Republic. It was scarcely to be expected that so mighty an element, and one so incongruous with our institutions and the spirit of Christian civilization, as was that of Southern Slavery, could continue to exist in our social system without giving rise to a violent conflict of opinions, or that it could ever be eliminated—cast out—without a horrid convulsion and great temporary calamities. That this element was not introduced under our present Government, and that the present conflict did not originate in any act of aggression on our part, should be our consolation. It should reconcile us to any sacrifices, to any amount of suffering, which might be necessary to uphold the authority of the National Government, to maintain its integrity, and to vindicate the great principles upon which it was founded. He thought he saw the light shining brighter and brighter. The people were becoming more united and more earnestly resolved upon the one great object—the restoration of peace and unity and freedom to this great nation. Let us thank God and take courage; let us look to Him who could speak peace to the raging winds and waves. Let us seek to nourish in our breasts and in each others' souls a spirit of elevated and unselfish devotion to the good of our country. Let us spread abroad everywhere, but especially among those classes who needed so much its restraining influence, the blessed gospel of peace and righteousness. Let us pray for those who were fighting against us. Let us keep our hearts free from malice and hatred, and so let us look forward to the blessed day when, all causes of dissension being removed, we might once more embrace as brethren, and strive together thenceforth for whatsoever things were honest, pure, amiable, lovely and of good report.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

Thanksgiving services were held at the Church of All Souls, Unitarian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street. The large congregation filled every part of the edifice. Rev. Mr. Osgood, of the Church of the Messiah, opened the services, and made a fervent prayer to the God of Nations to preserve the heritage of our fathers. Rev. Dr. Bellows preached an eloquent sermon on the following text:

"A voice of noise from the city, a voice from the temple."—Isaiah lxvi. 6.

Alluding to the nation and the civil war he said, no wise man could confidently say what would be the details and end of this conflict. Notwithstanding the overwhelming power of the North, we have not yet attained absolute superiority in the field, on which we so confidently reckoned. Slavery, which we termed the weakness of the South, and which we expected by emancipation to convert into an effective ally, has played no important part in our successes, and is still defended by a learned portion of its sectional friends. This war, like all wars, is uncertain in its results; it is full of paradoxes and surprises. Besides troops, military genius is requisite to success. To possess the former, troops must be had composed neither of militia nor those called out on short drafts. While the South has a regular army of two hundred thousand men, the North must possess the same number in order to wage a war with any likelihood of success. Slavery is the cause of the war; do it away, and the war is at an end. The systems of free and slave labor are antagonistic. Like a mated couple antagonistic in their temperaments, they finally establish a settled hatred between one another, instead of mutual forbearance with each other's peculiarities. The mass of the people of the South are impregnated with their peculiar institutions the same as the people of the North are impregnated with their diversified institutions. It is truly the voice of the people. The voice of the temple—the intelligent elevated and moral masses—seeks for the greatest good for the largest number. The advocates and supporters of the war are the most reasoning and moral portion of the people, not only in their spokesmen, but in themselves. The lukewarmness for the war is found among the less educated, the unthinking portion of the population. We will say nothing of the party leaders of this class, as they show what they are from their deeds. The soldiers themselves, to a larger extent perhaps than we know, come from this class, who have its peculiar instincts. Instincts and feeling must be considered, as well as intelligence and intellect. Opposition to the prosecution of the war is fading away. The nation is slowly opening and shutting its eyes, and is coming to the conclusion that it must get out of bed, and does not know which side to take. The good and wise Abraham Lincoln said, "if the national life could be saved and Slavery with it, it was his Constitutional duty so to do; if Slavery must perish to save the national life, then let Slavery perish." This sentiment has permeated the heart of the nation, and for the sake of a glorious country, and one to be thankful for, they will sacrifice their most cherished rights for a time. Time has taught the nation many lessons to be thankful for, and who knows but that the caution of Scott and McClellan are superior to the offensive qualities of other generals? It is not for my unmilitary judgment to answer this question. The voice of the noise of the City is the voice of the people; and the voice of the temple—the representatives of the people—articulate and make significant the voice of noise in the City. In conclusion he applied the text literally, that the great Empire City had a powerful influence in directing the affairs of the nation.

The National Anthem was then sung by the congregation, and a benediction pronounced, after which the congregation dispersed.

Discourse of the Rev. Dr. Potts.

Rev. Dr. Potts, of University-place Church, Tenth-street, chose for his text Psalm cxviii., 18, 19:

"The Lord hath chastened me sore, but he hath not given me over unto death! Open to me the gates of Righteousness! I will go unto them! I will praise the Lord!"

The first part of the Doctor's discourse exhibited the connection between national sins and national judgments, and the necessary intermingling of repentance with thanksgiving. He then proceeded in substance as follows: It had been said there are worse evils than war. There are. There are evils of injustice, of oppression, &c. They prevail, however, only in the degree that a nation denies the being and the rights of God. Could any wise man give a more truthful answer to the question, "From whence come wars and fightings among you?" than that given in God's word. Sin is somewhere at the bottom of the present conflict. We find the only true prevention of wars in Godliness and Righteousness, the fundamental condition of all permanent good upon earth—the glory and majesty of which make Heaven attractive. War primarily considered is the scourge of God. The way to avert it is to cease to do evil and learn to do well. There is no code of national morals different from that which should bind the individuals. No road to noble and true national development different from that by which the individual must reach his highest dignity and security. Can nations abuse their blessings with impunity? Could they require the favors of God with unthankfulness? Could they fail in the observance of the integral laws of justice and generous candor toward other nations? Could they foster social usages and establish social laws which necessarily operate unjustly and disgracefully upon a portion of their people? Could they put up impassable barriers which shut, so long as they last, shut out the hope of advancement? Could they do any of these things and expect that they will not suffer in honor, or peace, or national security? Such questions as these could receive only one reply from those who believe in God. They involved christian truisms. These remarks applied to our own case. Why has God given us now defeat, now victory, in a contest unrivaled by any history, when we consider its circumstances? Why had he let loose upon a nation slumbering in prosperity such a catastrophe? There must be something wrong somewhere. Where was the wrong? All well knew the opinion he entertained as to the merits of the war. Many times he had said, the heaviest weight of guilty responsibility rests upon those who struck the first murderous blow at the life of the nation; who laid the first violent hands upon the house which God has established for us. God made the nation. We must be one people and live in peace with one another, or we must live in wars perpetual and destructive. Had we not sought a place in our social life when we allowed … Slavery? How had the nation managed this vast and growing ulcer. One party by … the other by equally violent … for its removal. The first guilty error lay in the accursed Slave-trade. The next was in forming a Government which … Slavery, governed by laws for gain, kept millions of human beings in ignorance, and deprived them of the right and blessings of the family relation. What has been the result? The nation is threatened. [illegible]

…duties of freedom, as well as its rights, God will give us many days and a grand career.

Sermon by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.

Dr. Chapin, of the Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway, selected for his text, the 6th verse of the 126th Psalm:

"He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

These words were selected as peculiarly appropriate to the present occasion, associating as they do the seedtime with the harvest, and present weeping with ultimate rejoicing. The fact that this our weeping time is the season wherein seed is being sown which we have full faith will one day bear to us or our posterity, a glorious harvest of joy. The text he had chosen had reference to the Babylonish captivity, and the return of the Jews from their long exile. Thus, in its original use, the symbolism of nature was applied to national experiences. He should, upon that occasion, make a similar application of it. He thereupon reviewed the course and existing condition of our national affairs. In the field of history, in the plan of all national development, there is a succession of seedtimes and harvests. It has been and must continue to be so with ourselves. Two great principles have been committed to our charge, and it is our duty as a people to work out these principles conscientiously to their logical conclusion. These two principles are: I. National Life; II. Human Freedom. The seed of these great principles has taken deep root in the heart of the people. It is the tribulation of seedtime they are now enduring; soon the harvest festival will surely follow.

The main points of such parts of Dr. Chapin's discourse as touched on the absorbing topics of the day, were:

I. The intrinsic evil of war itself; II. Opposition to the war by political factionists at home, who would delude the nation with false cries for "Peace! peace!" when there can be no peace; and III. External hostility to the country and her institutions; the lack of sympathy which our struggle in the cause of human freedom has elicited abroad.

These points the preacher expatiated upon. He believed *no one really loved the war for its own sake save a few contractors, whose base souls, if the* theory of soul transmigration were true, should hereafter animate the forms of vultures. [The audience could not, at this juncture, refrain from demonstrations of applause.] The war was indeed a terrible necessity; none the less to be lamented because it was our duty to prosecute it to the end with constancy and abiding faith in the power and will of Providence to make it the means of working out our national salvation. We are sowing the seed, the seed of effort, of sacrifice, of blood. In God's good time we should reap a bountiful reward. Yet we have occasion for thankful rejoicing, mingled with our occasion for sorrow; and, even while we sow the seed, indications of the harvest appear. Dr. Chapin referred to the morning's news, and the victory which had crowned the endeavors of the army in the West. He thought the success of Gen. Grant was a special, a tangible, cause for thanksgiving. He believed other reason for gratitude was to be found in the fact that the tendency of the war would be to permanently elevate our national character; to raise the people above mere sordid calculations of selfish gain and luxury, and to create an interest in those great ideas which can alone save the national character from deterioration and decay. He particularly congratulated his hearers on the national character of the thanksgiving they were that day celebrating. He rejoiced that in its peculiar feature of nationality he could see a rebuke to and repudiation of the heresy of State Rights. [Here again the audience spontaneously broke forth in irrepressible applause.] The idea of nationality was by degrees becoming fully developed. He concluded by declaring that the people, in the gratitude which with one accord they had assembled to pray for past benefits and mercies, also meant to express their faith in God's providence, and implicit trust in the future which He designed for us.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle.

Dr. Thompson took for his text the 37th and 38th verses of the 20th chapter of Ezekiel:

"And I will cause you to pass under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant: and I will purge out from among you the rebels."

God designs three things by this war: To humble and chasten us for our transgressions; to establish us more firmly in the bond of our covenant—the Constitution and the Union; and to crush out forever the spirit of rebellion against free institutions, by destroying both the rebellion and Slavery.

The chief aim of Dr. Thompson's discourse was to set forth the elements of stability in a free Government, and the crime of revolution against such a Government. When a people have retained these two things—a free popular form of Government, and a Constitution regulating that Government—the right of revolution ceases forever, because the conditions that would justify it can never arise. Our Government has these elements of stability: First, it is founded in and for the rights of men, not for the interests of classes. Rights stand; interests change and pass away. A Government founded on the essential rights of man has in itself the highest stability; second, our society is organized on free institutions; our rights are not grants from a superior power; but institutions that have grown with the growth of the people, and, therefore, permanent as the life of the nation; third, the governing power fairly represents the welfare of the whole people; the sovereignty is vested in the people, and all may share it; fourth, the Government is defined and regulated by a Constitution, itself amendable. This guards against abuse and excess, and provides for improvement. Such a Government is the best attainable by man. Against a Government so constituted there can be no right of revolution. A revolution to be justified must be founded in justice; but this Government is itself the highest justice and embodies all rights. A revolution must be against unbearable wrongs, and must offer the only redress; but here all wrongs may be righted; all abuses remedied, by time and peaceable measures, without resort to arms.

The preacher took up three rebellions, spoken of by Earl Russell in his Blairgowrie speech, and showed that each of those was justified by its conditions; but that the last—our American revolution—exhausted the right of rebellion by securing every other right of man.

In conclusion, the authors of this Southern rebellion are guilty of a stupendous and unmitigated crime, which is an insurrection against the order of society—against the sovereignty of the people—against regulated liberty. For a free election it would substitute armed dictation at the polls, or an endless war of factions. It is an assault upon all the principles and institutions of justice and freedom in our national life. To palliate this rebellion, therefore, is to share its criminality. He who would wink at it cannot be the friend of his country, the friend of its Constitution, the friend of liberty. We must annihilate this rebellion in behalf of all mankind. We must show the struggling people of other nations that liberty, once won, can be maintained forever. When this rebellion is put down, and with it the pretence of revolution against a free Government, a political millenium will dawn upon the world. Then peace will be the normal condition of the State, and war, seen to be hopeless in the cause of wrong, shall no more be demanded by the necessity of right. God grant to our posterity this golden heritage, wrung from the mortal agony of this sublime, decisive hour.

Sermon by Rev. Wm. Roberts.

Rev. William Roberts, Pastor of the Thirteenth-street Welsh Presbyterian Church, delivered a short discourse, founded on the devout declaration of the Psalmist: "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy Name give glory, for Thy mercy, and for Thy truth's sake." Psalm cxv., 1. He observed that in returning thanks to the Lord, we ought to renounce all claim to, and participation in the glory, and ascribe it wholly to the Father of mercies. This constitutes the essence of pure gratitude and praise. And in entreating Him for deliverance from our present national troubles, our sole motive should be the glory of His Name, resting assured that He will honor them, who honor Him. Are the internal resources of the country fully adequate to our emergencies; have we been blessed with an abundant harvest; has the King Corn triumphed over King Cotton; is the intriguing counsel of the rebel leaders likely to be frustrated and abolished; is the sentiment of loyalty gaining the ascendency in the land; are our armies and navies achieving triumphant victories; is the nursing cradle of the rebellion on fire, and likely to be reduced to ashes; have we lately obtained splendid victories at Chattanooga through our valiant soldiers under Gens. Thomas, Grant, Hooker, &c., let us exclaim with feelings of profound gratitude, "Not unto us, but unto Thy Name give glory." We may gratefully acknowledge the services of men as instruments; but let us supremely honor the Great Arbiter of all events, regarding all others as means employed by Him. More of God and less of the man. Do the signs of the times tell us that tyranny, oppression and Slavery, mental and physical, are on the eve of abolishment? Let us thank God and take courage. Do England and France refrain from recognizing the Confederate States as a Government, and from interfering in our civil quarrels? Whatever may be their motives, let us give the glory to God. Whether they are influenced by their enacted laws of freedom, or by principles bearing on self-preservation and safety; if the disturbed state of Europe restrains them; if the insurrection in Poland, or the peril attending the aggrandizement of power in Mexico retard their progress in this direction; if the arrival of the Russian fleet in our harbor has had any influence upon them; if the orations of Rev. H. W. Beecher have been the means of enlightening their minds concerning the righteousness of our cause—let us give the glory to Him, who emphatically declares "I will not give my glory to another, neither my praise to graven images."

At the conclusion of his address, the Reverend gentleman invited four of the brethren to lead successively in prayer. The address and the prayers were delivered in the ancient British language, and the brilliant eloquence of the minister must have carried conviction to the patriotic bosoms of his countrymen. The church is … exceedingly neat and … edifice.

Sermon by Henry Ward Beecher.

Plymouth was crowded yesterday both by members of his congregation and many strangers. The exercises were commenced as usual by the singing of a hymn, reading of the scriptures, and a fervent and eloquent prayer, enumerating the reasons for thanksgiving and asking continuance of the same mercies and blessings.

After the singing of an anthem, Mr. Beecher took the text for his sermon from Psalms, 118th chapter, and 13th, 14th and 15th verses.

"Thou hast thrust sore at me that I might fall; but the Lord helped me. The Lord is my strength and song, and is become my salvation. The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous; the right hand of the Lord doeth valiantly."

After referring very briefly to the scriptural view of the text, Mr. Beecher continued by saying that when the President's Proclamation for this Thanksgiving was read in England, the London *Times*, that … of newspapers, made itself merry over the idea of giving thanks for anything that might take place in America in our present situation. There would be little to give thanks for if we were of those to whom God has denied faith and conscience. But we find transcendent mercies mingling with our afflictions. Our night has been long, its hours dark, its dreams troubled, its watching most weary. But it has had its stars too; and they have led on the morning whose twilight is now already on the hills. Our day is at hand; the nation is to live. It has gone through severe trial; it has been tested in fire; it has proved itself to be capable of moral rejuvenescence. Not the strength of our hand, but the strength of our hearts is the sign that God means to save us; not our increasing military success, but the growth of the popular determination that victory shall represent liberty—and more brute superiority—this is the sign of the future; and in this sign we shall conquer. Both sides in this conflict are Americans. If either conquer, what then? It is not the French against the English; it is not the Russian against the Turk; *it is not the conflict of races with us. It is the same people in sad conflict*, and it means nothing if it does not mean something moral. The distinction between Northern and Southern armies is to be found in the principles for which they contend. We are fighting for the life of the nation, that it may represent liberty on this continent; and they are fighting for independence, that they may be let alone to build up a system of servitude that will tower up in the world like a mountain of iniquity. Let us pause on the threshold of our thanksgiving to give a word to the martyrs that have fallen. The noblest courage, patience and endurance have been manifested. The young men of the country have fallen by thousands on the field. Would that the young men of the South who have died were not so utterly dead. Would that they had died fighting so bravely for a better cause. They die, indeed, who die for Slavery, and the lapse of years will only make their oblivion more certain. No future historian will feel an enthusiasm in recovering their names to write in the records of a great nation. No future millions will rejoice over their graves, and the only words that charity can write over their burial places will be, "Let their names and faults be forgotten." But how bright a record is there for those who have died in the defence of their country. Those that die for a good cause are redeemed from death. They hover as a cloud of witnesses over the nation; they speak louder than we can speak to inspire the people with more earnest devotion and heroic patriotism. He that is dead was your son; now he is the nation's; he was your brother; he is now the brother of every man that loves his country. He was yours—he is ours. Not one name shall be forgotten of all the generous host. Neither are they less honored who shall bear through life the marks of their battle service. The nation will honor them, so that strong men shall covet those who limp. Children shall flock with loving reverence to look upon those whose hands can no more work; whose feet can no more march except toward the common bourne. The nation will not forget those whose blood gave vital currents to her heart. Mr. Beecher then referred to various reasons for which we should be thankful. There has been a marvellous continuance of good harvests, and God, who has rained manna upon the chosen people in the wilderness, has seemed to give his command to nature that, while we pass over the desert to the promised land, we shall not fail. We have been continued in singular health, and the plagues usual in Southern ports, so counted on as one of the aids of rebellion in driving out the Northern armies, have been withheld as by special providence. We are to be thankful for the stability of society. The riots were a lesson and taught us that all who favored Slavery carried death in their garments. We have found that we can live without the South and without foreign sympathy, by our own industry. We have had unwonted prosperity. No schools, churches, or charitable institutions have been closed. We have worn the garments of peace and carried the arms of war. The North is only fighting with its left hand, the plow and the pen are in its right hand still. Time is success to us and defeat to our enemies. We grow; they rot. The best thing the North has learned is how to make men. And the war has shown what kind of men it has made. We have been spared a foreign war. We should thank that large class of French people who have been our friends in France, and have said to the Emperor, "If a needless war is picked with the North, we will stop your taxes and revolutionize." We have to remember the friendship of Russia, though it has been a friendship induced only by similarity of interests. She is an autocracy, and in any step toward despotism the United States should be against her. We should remember the working classes of Lancashire. They have not swerved in their sympathy for us in the face of starvation. They are heroes. Let us not forget the other noble friends we have in England among all the professions. Let us not forget those few among the nobility of England who have stood by justice against themselves. They were made noble both by nature and the State. Let us remember that we have had a firm friend in the Sovereign of England. When our flag shall be unfurled with the inscription "Victory" upon it, it will not be an unfitting alliteration if the flag inscribed "Victoria" shall wave by its side. [Great Applause.] Mr. Beecher concluded as follows:

We owe a debt of keen gratitude to God for the Chief Magistrate of our land. He is wisely and surely pioneering the way to the liberty of this nation. One man there was whom God's hand had ordained to break our foreign bondage. If it were possible to honor more than him another whom God has ordained to break the bondage of a worse oppression in our land, then the second should be greater than the first; but joined together one and inseparable, we shall hereafter hear on jubilee the shout "Washington and Lincoln—The Fathers." [Long continued applause.] Let us remember those that cannot remember themselves, nor make a sign in our midst. I desire to express my profound gratitude for that eminent and evident interposition of divine Providence, which has been manifested in the good conduct of the people descended from Africans in our midst. I thank God for that wonderful wisdom, which they that are yet unchained and within the lines of bondage have manifested. It was in their power to have done themselves and us much mischief by giving way to their own intemperate desires or feelings. But they have been held in the hollow of God's hand, nor can you see any man remember in any newspaper or in any man's mouth one word of complaint for three years to have been uttered, one word of fault to have been found with the great mass, the millions of men that heard the war for liberty thundering within their reach; yet they maintained quiet patience, waiting for the revelation of God's mercy toward them. I thank God for the patience, for the conscientiousness in conduct of these men, whom it *has been our want to hear represented as monsters* who only wanted the chance to carry riot and rapine throughout the world. Never were a people so stung and so tempted that behaved so well under such circumstances as the slaves of the South. And those that have become freedmen, how have they helped us? I mean not so much by their labor, but by manifesting this truth—which we have witnessed, and which we have believed, and which has been universally disputed—that a man brought out suddenly from Slavery into liberty is not dangerous; that it is safe to emancipate. There are some men that are still by force of old legendary lore talking about the dangers of emancipation. Round from the Delta of the Mississippi for fifteen hundred miles till you touch the coast of North Carolina there has been one wide belt of emancipation, yet point me to a mischief or an irregularity. I bring the testimony of our officers, Southern born or Northern, that they are behaving worthy of their liberty—it is safe to emancipate. [Applause.] I thank God that while we were striving for the right of humanity in colored men He, by His Providence, that is so much wiser than the wisdom of the wisest, has led them to demonstrate what we are trying to prove, and to demonstrate it so as to reach just that apprehension that needs to be met. The black soldiers that have been regimented and taken to the field, by their courage, by their docility and good conduct under the most fiery trials have shown that they were men. I am sorry that so large a part of human society yet live so low that the capacity of a man to show the courage of an animal is the best test that he is a man, but so it is. There is nothing that will make the common people so quickly sympathize with an African as the knowledge that he fights well. Well, he does fight well. He is a man because he fights. [Laughter and applause.] And although war is not thought to be a civilizer, men may have been held so low that even war is elevation, and so it is with the colored people; they have a great way before they have a right to touch the sword, and when they have laid their hands on it, the heroism of it fires their hearts, and with it they hew their way, rugged and narrow as it is, much higher. And when, after this war, a hundred thousand colored men can show their scars, or that they have … served bravely, I will put these men before the nation and say, they have put their blood for your blood, and helped to sustain your laws; will you allow them or their kind to be trampled under foot any more? [Applause.] It is fit that those who have been so long the subjects of injustice should help earn their own liberties, and their own standing in human society. And lastly, let us this morning see how much brighter is the … of victory which comes to us … from the recent conflict in the West … over the bright sun that stands in the heavens dispensing its beams and cheering all hearts … even … brighter than the sun and sweeter is the benign influence … that streams from the Stars and Stripes that, in their victory, are borne victorious over the foe. [Applause.]

Mr. Beecher then read the last dispatch from Chattanooga, announcing Gen. Grant's complete victory. It was received with applause.

He continued: And now, if you are not, in view of all the considerations which I have urged this morning, grateful and thankful, and if these tidings that crown the day do not make you grateful and thankful, then ask God to change your heart and give you a heart of flesh instead of a heart of stone. (Great applause.) And while you rejoice and give thanks now in this hour of happiness cleanse your heart from revenge; cherish sentiments of generosity and kindness toward those that are strangely misled; pray for your enemies; pray for the slave; forget not the sick and wounded; forget not those that are worse wounded in the tidings of their dead; remember the bereaved; remember all who are praying to-day that God would remember them. Let us unite in prayer for the sick and wounded.

The services were closed by a prayer and hymn.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, St. George's Church.

Text—"Therefore have I set my face like a flint, and I know that I shall not be ashamed."—Isaiah, l. 7.

The great scheme of the operation of the Gospel among men, its whole relation to man, was a warfare. All its successes on earth were triumphs over hostility, won by the most persistent and self-denying purpose, and the very state of this earthly experience was called militant, and every attribute and element of the covenant and most active earthly warfare was distinctly employed to illustrate the relations and duties of those who profess and defend it. This was also equally true of every particular detail in this great warfare. To cease the warfare was to give up the race of man to the undisguised and unrelaxing dominion of the most abominable guilts and the most debasing crimes—crimes equally subversive of the law of God and destructive of the happiness of man. *The Lord's purpose and its reason presented us a great principle* of action—"I have set my face as a flint, and I know I shall not be ashamed. I am perfectly sure I am right in the end I pursued and in the stand I take, and I cannot give up; and if I know I am wrong, my instant, highest duty is to recede, and if I doubt the justice of my course and the obligation of its pursuit, my duty is to consider and to examine, that I may be thoroughly persuaded in my own mind." No man can work effectively against the secret protest of his own heart and conscience. If I am convinced, I am right; my path is clear and my duty is fixed and imperative. Our annual Thanksgiving Day found us in the midst of a war still unfinished, and surveying a field of contest crowded with elements of difficulty. Probably no people were ever more heavily burdened with the responsibility of moral issues and social questions involved. We certainly, as a people, had much for which to be thankful in a survey of the past—in looking at the immense territory rescued from rebellion, at the victories gained in every part of the field of warfare, at the liberation of the multitudes of slaves from bondage, at the overwhelming assaults which the system of Slavery has received, at the changes of public sentiment concerning it, at the honor of our armies and navy, at the successful management of our finances, at the respect which our Administration has commanded at home and abroad, at the enlarged changes of public sentiment concerning our struggle, at the advanced sympathy with the great principles for which we are contending, and at the immense prevailing of a loyal sentiment among our own people toward the Government which they are required to support. We had boundless cause for thankfulness in our section of country for abounding harvests, and prosperity in all branches of business. We had peculiar calls for gratitude for deliverance from an overwhelming mob and all the fury of anarchy, conflagration, murder—all demonstrating in their awful contrast the imperative necessity of the principles of freedom for which we contended. But the great question was of our relation to the contest in which the nation was engaged. Asked to vote, to act, to speak, we could not be negative, silent, or neutral, in such a crisis. Hearing the groans of our prisoners starving to death in brutal captivity in the hands of the rebels; seeing the sorrows of families unnumbered, and their brightest and their best yielded up to death in the carnage of the field, marking the multitudes remaining lingering in hospitals, or wandering in crippled want around our homes, facing the lists of hundreds and thousands who have been given a willing and costly sacrifice to the accomplishment of our victories, we could not avoid the question, "Is the Cause an adequate reason? is the result an adequate recompense? How could we yield our country to dismemberment and overthrow at the hands of violence? It was shining, it was intended to shine, as the attractive home of all who loved the conjoined dominion of liberty, order and peace. How could we give it up? No cost in maintaining it was too great for the end in view. It must not be yielded. How could we consign a helpless, unoffending race to perpetual bondage, stripes and death, that sensual idleness might live on the avails of compulsory and unrequited labor? Their sufferings hung around the nation's neck, a weight intolerable; their sorrows and their blood unavenged cried out against their oppressors. There would be no liberty or security to this nation if it perpetuated the injustice and left them in bondage still. We were asked to yield these to the dominion of a barbarism which made labor contemptible and placed luxurious idleness on the throne of power and set up mere material, sensual indulgence as the only ruling power and purpose of human life. All the great interests of civilization, and liberty, and religion, were involved in it. It was for these great ends of human advancement, for which the gospel plead, in anticipation of which the whole race of man had been unconsciously and earnestly looking and pressing forward, as the centuries have gone by. What this triumph might cost him (the speaker,) or others, he knew not; what sacrifice he must lay down on the altar of his sincerity in it, he knew not; but surveying as he did this day, with the gratitude which belonged to the importance of its principles and results to man, the privileged character of their alternatives, the vast interests in human welfare to be carried by stern and unflinching perseverance and the unmeasured evils which may arise from a lame and cowardly submission, he could not but say, and beg every one of them to say, in the very language of triumph which the text presented, "I have set my face as a flint, and I know that I shall not be ashamed."

Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, Fourth-avenue M. E. Church.

Rev. Mr. Ridgaway's text was taken from the 12th verse of the 7th chapter of the First Book of Samuel:

"Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

The preacher spoke of the custom in accordance with which they had assembled for purposes of thanksgiving. The language which swells upon our lips is "Let all the people praise Him; for He is good and His mercy endureth forever." The passage chosen for his text occurs in the narrative of one of the numerous and striking interpositions of Jehovah for the deliverance of his people in Israel out of the hands of the Philistines. Israel had defeated their enemy, and Samuel had summoned them to join in thanksgiving to God for the victory he had vouchsafed them. Up to that point the Lord had helped his chosen people. Has the Lord helped us hitherto? If so, wherein? The preacher proceeded to show how we had been the recipient of special mercies; how the harvests had been unusually plenteous; how the drain upon our population had been supplied by a useful immigration from abroad; how our commercial and industrial prosperity had never been surpassed; how the war had produced a growing unity of patriotic sentiment and a higher development of national consciousness; how, by degrees, we had secured a claim to the respect and sympathy of foreign nations; how, in the triumphs which attended our arms, God had shown us marked and constant favor; finally, how, through all our time of national trouble, the Church had enjoyed an unexampled season of peace. In conclusion, he said, we may reasonably hope that the regeneration of our country is going on and approximating completion—moving onward to the realization of a true christian manhood, of a just and pure liberty. Let there be no hurry, but a patient following of the divine leading. "God is His own interpreter." Forced as the sober, peace-loving masses of the North have been into this unnatural strife for the preservation of self-existence and self-respect, we shall trust that they will emerge from the conflict into a higher, purer, juster civilization. From the fields of heroic daring, from the hiding places of persecuted loyalty, from the chambers of breaking, loving hearts, from the counsels of stern, earnest thinking, from the altars of fervent prayer, from the outset of faithful, fearless preaching, from the throes and paroxysms of the nation's second birth, will issue the amplest and sublimest materials of creative genius for the chisel, the pencil and the pen. … under the divine blessing, if true to ourselves, we may hope for peace—peace upon the basis of a restored Union; a Union not of force simply, of detached parts with conflicting interests; but a unification of the ideas, sentiments, habits and laws of the people of the whole country; a unity which shall be the result of the melting down and fusing of all the political and social elements into one grand nationality; its inspiration, Liberty; its expression, the repose of conscious Rectitude and Strength; its crown, Order and Law; and its sceptre, Righteousness and Peace.

Sermon of Rev. … in the …-street Baptist Church.

… "In every thing give thanks."—I Thessalonians, v. 18.

Thanksgiving is a duty. Under all circumstances in all things we are to give thanks. It is never so bad with us as it might be. It is cause for … [illegible] … time of war, there is much to … War, even civil war, is not the worst thing. Degradation, stupidity, … that are neither feel nor resent an injury, is … worse than war … All death is preferable to life purchased at the price of honor, … war, in its bloodiest strides and ghastliest calamities, infinitely preferable to national peace purchased at the price of national degradation. There never would have been any war if every tyranny could have had its way. But what kind of a peace would it have been? True, war is an unutterable calamity. Even in this glad day of thanksgiving, while the glad news of victory cheers every heart and nerves every arm, there are bleeding bosoms, and fast-falling tears, and desolated homes, and a far-running chill of orphanage, and widowhood, and death. Brave-hearted blood that we may rejoice; gallant heroes fall that our liberties may stand.

"We mourn for them, the early dead,
Who sleep in glory's crimson grave.
Still may their names a watchword be
To the sad land they died to save."

May their memories incite us to a worthy completion of what they have so worthily begun. In order to this we need: 1. *A just conception of the nature and magnitude of the contest.* It has an important bearing upon Slavery, and its end will be the end of Slavery. But that is not all. It affects not only black men, but white men; not only America, but the world. Slavery is rather the pretext than the cause of the rebellion. It is the culmination of the old feud between the Roundheads and the cavaliers, between the democratic and the aristocratic classes, between civilization and barbarism. The blow which ends this mad rebellion will be heard in the shout of the struggling patriot, and the sundering of the bondman's fetters, everywhere! Our soldiers, then, are called to the simple and sanctified defence of their country. It is no war of personal ambition or of territorial aggrandizement that calls them to the field. In a larger view, they fight in defence of the moral constitution of human nature; in defence of truth, and order, and liberty throughout the world. 2. *We need confidence in our rulers.* They are only men. Some of them may be weak men. Some of them may be bad men. But they are at the head. Their interest is more personal, direct, palpable than ours. No man can have as many motives as Abraham Lincoln to desire immediate success. Let us watch them closely, but *trust them wisely. Let us not be for the Government and against the Administration*, or what amounts to about the same thing, for the war, but against all the means of its successful prosecution.

Sermon by Rev. S. M. Isaacs.

At the Wooster-street Synagogue, services were held at 3 o'clock, embracing the usual afternoon prayers, conducted by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, the Prayer for the Government and appropriate hymns, after which an address was delivered by Myer S. Isaacs, Esq., son of the minister. He commenced with a reference to the peculiar significance of the present day of thanksgiving, observed as it was by all Americans, wherever resident, in response to the recommendation of the Executive. It was a grand spectacle, an entire nation united in offering up incense on an altar of a religion all alike profess—thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Being. Divesting themselves of social, political and religious distinctions, superior to the division of sentiment engendered by sectional ideas and antagonistic theories, they assembled in their respective places of worship, to pour forth praises to Him enthroned on high. Actuated by these considerations, his audience had gathered together in their house of God, that they too might join in the grand anthem swelling upward to celestial heights. Israelite and Christian grasped each other's hand in cordial confidence, working together, fighting together the battles of the Union, pouring their blood on the battle-field in friendly rivalry for country's sake. There was no trace of religious intolerance or sectional feeling in the proclamation of the day; we were called upon to observe it as Americans, acknowledging special obligations to Heaven for the providences so graciously displayed in the progress of our struggle for national existence, and not unmindful of His divine favor in the daily blessings unintermittingly showered upon us, whose value we often fail to discern until we are deprived of them.

He then took his text from Psalm c., verses 4 and 5, discussing it from its various points of view, and earnestly directing attention to the necessity of sincerity in this observance of National Thanksgiving. The stake was too mighty a one to permit even the semblance of insincerity in the history we were making, in our protestations of patriotism. It is understood now, that our love of country is not purely romantic, but that we were in earnest in our expressions of determination to reëstablish the national supremacy, to permit no armed assemblage, however formidable, however desperate, to maintain an eternal antagonism to the constituted authorities.

Were we equally sincere in our observance of Thanksgiving, in our expressions of dependence upon God, of our own unworthiness and His eternal goodness and truth? This was to be the lesson of the day. He then illustrated his text by a reference to the peculiar benefits the Israelites of America enjoy in this land of thorough civil and religious liberty. We should enter His gates with thanksgiving, His courts with praise, "for here there was no distinction recognized between Jew and Gentile in the guaranty by the Constitution of protection in the enjoyment of the sacred rights of man."

Returning to the broader view of the subject, as Americans, we should signalize the sincerity of this observance by an amendment in those respects where we acknowledge national faults. Although we have demonstrated a stauncher patriotism than we ourselves believed to be inherent in American character, there may be more sacrifices to make, more selfish considerations to combat, more errors of administration to deplore and divest of their apparent danger to the State by a confirmed determination to strengthen the hands of those we have chosen to preside over our national destinies. In conclusion, he spoke of the favorable prospect before us, as compared with the gloom, uncertainty and despondency at the culmination of the preparations for the war upon our flag. The ship of state, madly tossed upon an unknown sea, exposed to the dangers of the warring elements, her pilots surrendered to the guilt of the hour or sadly inexperienced, was now sailing majestically into a safe harbor, a clear head and a steady hand at the helm; but God be thanked for this great salvation—no human wisdom or power hath accomplished this.

He closed with a fervent prayer for the continuance of Divine favor to the land, and its speedy restoration to peace and prosperity.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Vinton, Trinity Church.

Text—In everything give thanks.—I Thess. v. 18.

How strange that we were enjoined to give thanks *in everything*. Yet such was the command of God, and this command had its reasonable ground in God's sovereignty and in man's dependence—in God's love and man's selfishness. The Apostle urges us to give thanks by this argument; that it is the will of God in *Christ Jesus* concerning us. But our civil rulers had been seen calling the people to give thanks simply like heathens rather than as the vicegerents of the Lord Jesus Christ summoning us to adore a heavenly power, rather than the Triune God of perfection, of grace and salvation. Yet the Apostle will not have us forget Him. Give thanks, then, first *of all things, for the love of God in redemption, in the gift of the Gospel and the church, and the sacred* ministry and holy sacrament whereby the nations that sat in darkness had been ushered into marvelous light. Yes, Darkness! Light! these were the symbols of contrast between the condition of civilization and hopes of Christian and heathen nations. These words expressed the opposite experiences of the human soul before and after regeneration.

Never yet had our Father chastened us with famine; he had caused our barns to be full and our vats to overflow. He had also vouchsafed uncommon blessing of health, and for this we should also return thanks. We had also beheld an awakening of the nation out of their selfishness and grovelling pursuits for money. We had seen a spirit of self-sacrifice awakened unknown before. Woman was once so delicate as to be afraid of wetting her foot upon the moist ground, but we had seen them, one and all, arising to a something beyond themselves—a love of country, kindness to the wounded and the suffering. The Sanitary Commission was an evidence of the direction in which the great heart of the nation was tending. It was to the Government what woman was to the world. In the hospitals we had seen manhood and womanhood going out of itself and developing into noble traits and proportions, and thus in every rank and walk of society the war had elevated the people and the nation. No revolution had been more needed or had been more eminent in the history of the world than the revolution created in the American people themselves. We could not have a war without the nations of Europe standing aghast to watch its issue, because these issues affected them for weal or woe. We should thank God for our defeats as well as our victories, because they had developed not only the qualities of patience and endurance, but excited anew the active qualities of courage and valor. We should thank God, too, for the victories which had been so successful in achieving the ends of the war—first, inspiring a national respect, and again, in lessening the area, day by day, of rebellion. We should, above all, thank God for the great change in the sentiment of the people in respect to human freedom. The war is recognized as a conflict of two civilizations—the Northern grounded upon the dignity of labor, the Southern upon the abasement of labor; the Northern upon Freedom, the Southern upon Slavery; the Northern for the advancement of the human race, … the Southern for its … and its decay. The President's Proclamation was the enunciation of a great principle which sounded forth, greeted with echoes of derision, but was like the fiat of the Almighty, "Let there be light." It was like the smallest seed that God plants, which grows, however, to a great tree, in whose branches the birds of the air lodge, and under whose shadow … people take … [illegible] … as a war measure and only needful to remove from rebellion its support and sustenance; but it was a measure which, if the President had not taken it, he would have been derelict in his duty as the chief of the armies and navies of the country. And this great result could not have been, humanly speaking, except the war had given the occasion and the authority. Therefore we were to thank God for the new civilization which is in dawn and is sure to spread over this continent, like the light springing from the East to illuminate all the heavens. Yet, as in all wars, the human mind was agitated and excited, especially in civil wars, to deeds of greatness and endurance beyond parallel, so at the return of peace, the mind, thus stimulated, would seek new avenues for expatiation and new aliment for its hunger. Thus the fine arts, the ventures of trade, and advancement in scholarship, and the affections of the human family in civilized life, had been urged to new vigor, and … the return of peace we might expect this nation to be more eminent than ever before in wonderful works of art and taste and practical usefulness, in commercial adventure, in literary advancement, elevation, (it is to be hoped) in morals, and, if true to the lesson taught us, more heartiness in the acknowledgment of all our blessings … always, as on this day, we should "in everything give thanks."

The Rev. Dr. Burchard's Sermon.

The congregations of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, Rev. Henry J. Fox Pastor, and the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Rev. Mr. Burchard, Pastor, united in their Thanksgiving services at the former Church. Mr. Fox conducted the opening and closing exercises, acknowledging in the hymns and patriotic prayer delivered, most gratefully our recent victories.

Dr. Burchard then delivered his sermon, which was listened to with attention, a brief sketch of which is as follows:

The speaker commenced by remarking that, without dwelling upon the more obvious reasons for thankfulness, he would select as the theme for the occasion—*The Providence of God, as Manifested in the Great Historic Events of this Country*; and for this purpose he selected as the text the second verse of the twelfth chapter of Genesis, which is as follows:

"And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing."

After briefly sketching the history of the Israelites, their travels in the wilderness, their discipline and trials, their entrance into Canaan, and their establishment as a nation, he remarked: "You see in all this the hand of God—the fulfillment of His covenanted promise to the Father of the Faithful—and a striking analogy between their history and that of our own. The first point shown was the discovery of this land just at the right time in the history of the world. In this connection a picture was drawn of the life, character, the political toil and energy of Christopher Columbus, until the dream of his life was realized in the discovery of this land. God raised him up for this purpose, gave him a place in history, gave him audience with Kings and Queens, gave him the unconquerable will and the final blessing. We have inherited his bequest, and live on the soil first baptized by his tears. This land should have been called *Columbia*. The second point was the character of the men who first settled this country. They were stalwart men; men of lofty purpose and heroic aims; *Protestant*, Christian men; lovers of liberty, hating oppression and the titled aristocracies of the Old World; disciplined in the school of adversity; prepared to wrestle with any difficulty; who came here to make a home for themselves, and for posterity. They succeeded. God was with them. They hewed down the forest. They established schools and churches, and planted the germs of empire. We are reaping the fruit of their hard toil. Let us bless them and thank God, and be true to our destiny.

The third point was the *Providence of God in the revolutionary struggle.*

Under this head the reverend gentleman gave a luminous and eloquent sketch of the circumstances in immediate connection with which God raised up the immortal Washington to be the leader in the great strife, and to conduct our noble fathers on to victory and peace.

The fourth point was the hand of God in the formation of this Government. Here the speaker gave a masterly analysis of what constitutes a good Government, which, in his opinion, could only be worthy of a great people when it guaranteed the rights of conscience and guaranteed equality to all. His idea of Government was liberty regulated by law.

The fifth and last point was the design of Providence in this present struggle. He said the design of man and the design of Providence often is very different. After alluding to the design of the South in establishing a Government whose corner-stone should be the perpetuation of human slavery, and designating it as man's design, he further remarked that the design of the Administration was to sustain and vindicate the national law, to preserve the integrity of the Union, subdue the rebellion and suffer local and abhorred institutions to abide, but the design of Providence was more comprehensive and far-reaching. God had heard the groanings of his enslaved people, and seen the fruitless efforts of patriots and philanthropists to inaugurate any peaceful and feasible method of their exodus from bondage to freedom, and hence he has suffered all the evils of the rebellion to come, that he may shake and sift this nation of the last vestige of this ancient and hereditary curse. Slavery will find its grave—a terrible retribution will be the heritage of the South, and if we may judge from the present indications of Providence, from the cheering news that comes fresh from the battlefield, we may be sure, he said, the Government will be sustained; the old flag, without the loss of a star or a stripe, wave again over a restored, happy and prosperous Union.

After the sermon, a collection, amounting to $…, was then taken up for benevolent purposes, the President's Hymn sung, and the congregation dismissed by the pronouncing of the benediction.

Sermon by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D., of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

A large congregation assembled at Rev. Dr. Rockwell's Church, in Livingston-street—the Central Presbyterian—and listened to a sermon from their pastor preached from the following text:

I Timothy ii. 1, 2—"I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men; for kings and all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty." Also Isaiah i. … and Numbers, xi. 11.

The speaker said he proposed to make these passages the basis of some considerations on the "Obligations of the Church to our Civil Rulers." The relations of the Church and the State, he said, have been the subject of various and conflicting theories, which have sometimes led to unscriptural and entangling alliances that have produced the most unfavorable results both to the civil and the religious interests of nations. Our Saviour, while he established a community that to the end of time was to be distinct from all human organizations, yet clearly instructed His followers that they were not to set at naught human government and authority, but to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. … the Church ask from the State any of its political power or influence. Our duties to the civil rulers who represent the nation, and who are set over it, are, First, Respect and obedience to law and to civil authority. There is no safety when men become themselves the judges to decide whether law is to be obeyed or not. A law may be *obnoxious, or even oppressive, but so long as it is a statute, it should be observed*, or we may often witness such scenes of horror as lately affixed an indelible stain upon the State we love to honor.

But the duty of prayer for our rulers is that especially set before us in the word of the text, and its propriety is seen.

1. In the fact that if our rulers desire faithfully to discharge their obligations they need and deserve the sympathy and prayers of God's people.

2. The duty is enforced by the consideration of the peculiar temptations which surround men high in office and power. Venality and corruption are almost synonymous with politics.

3. The prayers of the Church may be needed to preserve a people from the unhappy results of the elevation of wicked men to high official stations.

4. Prayer for our rulers will lead to a higher appreciation of their services and to proper respect for them.

5. It will lead Christian men more thoroughly to identify themselves with the political interests of the country. It will lead them to the polls … to primary elections, so that proper candidates for office shall be … election to a choice between two evils.

6. Prayer for our rulers is a duty … benefits upon the nation.

First, in securing for all quiet and peaceable lives. It will … all to think of their country and not of party.

Second, it will secure … will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning. God is the hearer of prayer, and the … supplications of his people may not be heard both for our rulers and … hour of peril throw around our land the arms of our faith and prayer; let us support our rulers in their great and solemn work. Let us look to God for His aid. These wounds will yet be healed. The roar of battle will die away, and be followed by the sounds of peaceful industry, and the night of sorrow be succeeded by a day of gladness and joy.

By Rev. Dr. Lathrop.

The theme of the discourse by the pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Second-avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, was, "God's Sovereignty as displayed in our National Affairs, the true ground of encouragement and thanksgiving." Text: I Chronicles, xxix., 11— …

After briefly commenting upon some of the leading portions of the President's proclamation, the subject of the day was opened by a review of the … [illegible]

[illegible] a most terrible and bitter civil war. He did not forget that the fire upon a thousand hearthstones had [illegible]—that the land was full of widows and of orphans—that households once as joyous and hopeful as our own, are turned into houses of lamentation and woe. He did not lose sight of these dismal realities, and yet he did not hesitate to affirm that the blessings enjoyed by the nation, as a whole, were not only far greater than the nation's deserts, but also that the blessings conferred exceeded immeasurably the calamities experienced. In this connection, he glanced briefly at the extraordinary deliverances and the manifest divine interpositions of the past year—not omitting to make mention of the disgraceful riots which threatened the destruction of our city in July last, and of the [illegible] vindication of the majesty of law and the restoration of social order which followed.

From this review the preacher passed to the more particular consideration of the great doctrinal truth embodied in the text, and to its application of that truth to the state of the nation. "Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel, our father, forever and ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty." He showed the perfect harmony between the recognition, to the full extent, of the Divine sovereignty, and the highest exercise of human skill and agency of every kind. It is God that giveth "victory." Man cannot organize victory, so as certainly to insure it; but man must *work out* victory according to the will of God, with all appropriate means and diligence. This truth was still further expounded and viewed in various applications.

In conclusion, the speaker stated, as inferences from the subject discussed: *First*—Humility. If the essential greatness and power are of God, man has nothing to boast of. The need of our nation, at this time, is the just recognition of God in all things, and a humility corresponding thereto.

Secondly—A wise use of the prosperity which God has given us. Is this a time, when the nation, as such, is passing through the terrible ordeal of fire and blood—is this a time for extravagant folly and display, and for wasting in riotous living the means which a bounteous Providence has placed at our disposal for the relief of the suffering and the sorrowing?

The sermon concluded with an earnest exhortation to cultivate feelings of kindness and good-will to all, even to our enemies; while, at the same time, we bate not one jot of energy and determination in supporting the Government and in maintaining the inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers.

I am sure, said the speaker, that every truly loyal heart, and especially every loyal Christian heart, will unite with me in the doxology of the text, "Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name."

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

Thanksgiving services were held at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, attended with all the impressive Episcopalian forms, before a large congregation. Rev. Dr. Morgan was assisted in the services by Rev. Dr. Richardson. The National Hymn was rendered with fine effect by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Albert Wood. Rev. Dr. Morgan took for his text, Isaiah xxxviii., 18, 19, as follows:

"For the grave cannot praise Thee; death cannot celebrate Thee. * * * * The living, the living, he shall praise Thee as I do this day; the father to the children shall make known thy truth."

After some introductory remarks in explanation of the text and of the festival, the reverend preacher proceeded as follows: "Were I to hold the idea of unmingled gloom, facts, appearances, Providences, and this bright morning would contradict me. It is true that a great calamity rest upon us—a great cloud overshadows us; that God's wise purposes do not keep so fast as our mortal hopes and desires. But God is with us as He was with our fathers. What holds us in our present condition is a stern and solemn earnestness. It is a day for work, for sacrifice, for endurance; not for empty prophecies or giddy calculations of loss and gain. It may not be the divine pleasure that we shall see the end of this contest. We may leave the stage, as thousands have done already, who, at the outset, were as eager as we are for the end. Our duty, therefore, is to meet the exigencies and demands of the present hour, as living men, to do our part, and do it well. We praise God for the work of progress. Our praise does not presuppose our end of trouble, or our end of strife; it simply recognizes what the Lord hath already wrought. Hitherto the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. What if the next breath—the next vibration along the wires, should be reverse? What if the cry along these streets should cool our pulses with the news of lamentable disaster? It would not tarnish the glory of those lion-hearted men who have periled their lives in the high places of the field, or of those who

———"Have sunk to rest
With all their country's wishes blest."

It could not diminish by one jot or tittle our absolute duty to advance with unbroken courage upon the final and the most forlorn hope, and to redeem, with the last drop of blood, if need be, those precious interests which are imperiled. As the living, we are to stand in our lot and maintain the right, and transmit the inheritance of our progenitors; and though Gebal and Ammon and Amalek be confederated against us, to stand, and having done all to stand. The benediction having been pronounced, the congregation slowly dispersed.

Sermon by Rev. Frederick G. Clark.

The West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church was filled yesterday to listen to the sermon of Rev. Mr. Clark, entitled "Rest in the Lord—A Political Idea." Psalm xxxvii., 7.

"Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him; fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass."

The preacher represented rest in the Lord as the most sublime of human experiences. It is the greatest idea which can take possession of the soul. Its best sphere is in circumstances which seem desperate to ordinary observation.

This is a political idea historically, as it grew up in the soul of the Psalmist. David represented in his person all the interests of the Jewish state. He was persecuted because God had chosen him to lead Israel. In his struggles the nation was struggling for unity and perpetuity. And the national integrity and glory which were secured under David were due most of all to the power of this principle. In every political combination the most real and the most potent element is the one usually lost sight of. The most notable successes are those which exist under the protest of God's providence. That thing is furthest possible from being settled which is settled wrongly. Our text points toward a great law of Divine retribution—a law which can be traced through the political life of all nations. God is all the time at work in undermining evil. He has laid under levy all the forces of his intellect and all the resources of His omnipotence, that He may everywhere, sooner or later, disappoint the workers of iniquity. The blunders and miscarriages of wicked men are not lucky accidents. They are the inevitable law of wrong-doing. They are but the working out of God's plan to disappoint the devices of the crafty. There is a terrible law of retribution which God is steadily acting out in the history of nations. The sword of the wicked shall enter into their own heart. Haman built a gallows on which he meant that Mordecai should hang. God saw to it that Haman himself died on that very gibbet. This tragedy of Esther's day was no mere incident. It was a symbol of the eternal plan of God to make men drink the wormwood of their own iniquity. I will find you this principle written all over the Bible. I will show you it printed on the history of nations; "Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein, and he that rolleth a stone, it will return upon him." What a book that would be which should record the histories of retaliatory retribution! Saul should appear slain on Mount Gilboa, by those same Philistines into whose hands he plotted so long to deliver David. Here, too, should figure the famous Adonibezek, with his thumbs and his great toes cut off, and we should hear him confess: "Three score and ten kings, having their thumbs and their great toes cut off, gathered their meat under my table; as I have done, so God hath requited me." Here, too, should be Rome, trampling nations under her iron heel, and then in her turn trodden down by barbarian hosts.

Poland was an oppressor once. Over 300 years ago she swept over Bohemia, Moravia and Russia, carrying chains, captivity and death. Ask Poland to-day if God is just. Napoleon settled the account of Providence with Russia when he slept in her royal palaces and burnt her cities. But Napoleon was wicked, and he too perished. In the darkest midnight of the French power, when the armies of Napoleon had overrun all Germany, and his iron heel was pressed to her bleeding heart, the philosophical Fichte bade his despairing countrymen be of good cheer: "The French Emperor is unjust, and he must fall, and fall at last." Resting in the Lord, we can leave our national fortunes in His hand, assured that He will not deny Himself, nor interrupt the great law of His moral government. We are content to say that this rebellion is unjust, and so it must fall at last. God will not settle this great question in a way to oppose His own character, or to give our land to a Government based on the mightiest of all iniquities. The day will come when the righteous shall dwell in the land, and the wicked shall perish, and be as the fat of lambs.

Sermon by Rev. J. C. Dutcher.

The Union Reformed Dutch Church in the Sixth-avenue, was opened for services yesterday at the usual hour. The text chosen by Mr. Dutcher was Deut. viii., 2: "And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God hath led thee," and the discourse was relative to "our History and our Hope." After alluding to the experience of the people to whom this injunction was addressed, and the remarkable evidences of Divine protection and government, he drew a parallel in the history of our own country. If the Israelites had reason to remember the path in which they had been led, how much reason have we as a nation, to lift our voices in thanksgiving, and to build our altars and to rear our loftiest columns in remembrance of God's dealings with us.

The preacher then showed that we should remem[illegible] [illegible] filled with gratitude for the past. [illegible] contrast between the career of our national history and that of some other nations, he pointed out the privileges we had enjoyed—the prosperity and protected progress of our people—the founding and development of free Constitutional Government. Looking back from the experience of nearly a hundred years, whose heart did not burn with a patriotic ardor, and whose love for his country did not rise to devotion, in view of God's goodness to us?

And from this retrospect and remembrance we come to the next place to *find a confident assurance in the future*. The dealings of Providence hitherto were the guarantee of blessings yet to come.

In conclusion, Mr. Dutcher called attention to two practical suggestions. First: Our duty to our soldiers; the memory of the brave who had fallen on every hard-fought battle-field; to the widows and orphans; to the sick and wounded survivors in every part of our land. Second: Our duty to sustain the Government even though it may *err* or fail [illegible] where we would wish it otherwise. So long as the Government is striving to carry us through the hour of peril we must sustain it, until purified and redeemed we shall join in the national jubilee of thanksgiving, and our songs and loudest anthems of gratitude shall be heard to the end of time.

Sermon by Rev. A. Berky, Pastor of the German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Norfolk-street, near Stanton.

The services were held in the German language. The speaker's text was Psalm 103, 1st to 4th verses, and the words are very appropriate on the present occasion, assembled as we are in the house of God, on the day set apart by our Chief Magistrate, to thank God for the temporal and spiritual blessings which He has been pleased to bestow upon us as a people.

Have we come here to-day with a just sense of the goodness of God upon our minds? Has every one, with sincere feelings of thankfulness, expressed his dependence upon the Preserver of men in words like these: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless His holy name. Bless the Lord," etc.

After an urgent appeal to his congregation to show their gratitude to God for his many mercies and blessings, the speaker then referred to the present state of the country. He considered this war as a just chastisement of God for our sins and ungratefulness as a people, who had been so significantly blessed with God's richest blessings; but, while God had thus justly chastised us, He at the same time had not withholden His blessings, had granted us perhaps greater prosperity than at any time heretofore, had given success to our efforts to suppress the rebellion, so that we had now every indication and prospect of a speedy restoration of the Union, universal freedom, and that our country will again become an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

THANKS, FEASTINGS AND HAPPINESS.

THE LADIES' HOME MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS.

No man, woman or child in the vicinity of the Five Points went to bed hungry last night. The only card of invitation necessary to obtain a good dinner was a clean face, and if any little one had not this *prima facie* evidence of a holiday about her, kind-hearted ladies were on hand with soap and towels to secure it. At the Ladies' Mission, on the site of the Old Brewery, 500 children belonging to the school and Sunday School, sat down to a substantial dinner, supplied by the liberality of our large hotel proprietors and private citizens. The children were not only provided for internally, but externals were looked after, every boy and girl receiving a new suit of clothes; and this was not all, for through the kindness of some of the wholesale toy dealers in Broadway, Maiden-lane and John-street, the Superintendent, Mr. Schaffer, was enabled to give every member of the school a beautiful present. The hotels have given nobly to this Thanksgiving dinner. Mr. Casey, No. 74 Chatham-street, gave a monster loaf of bread—a "swamp angel"—which, although it weighed 300 pounds, was not in the least bit heavy. Every good thing was abundantly provided, and hundreds of bright, clean, happy little children blessed the benevolent givers.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At the Five Points House of Industry the children are lodged as well as fed, all the year round; but Thanksgiving Day is a special occasion with them, and the charitable people of New-York never disappoint them. Tables were spread in every available room, loaded with fat turkies, juicy little pigs, pies, cakes, jellies, every kind of delicacy that delights the heart of a hungry child; and the kind smiles and pleasant words of the ladies who waited upon them, made every little one feel that he was welcome. If every one who gave, could have seen the happy children gorging themselves without stint, upon unaccustomed good things, they would have been amply repaid for their trouble.

JOHN W. FARMER, NO. 47 LUDLOW-STREET.

Mr. Farmer invited the wives and children of our volunteers to eat Thanksgiving dinner with him, and about 200 accepted the invitation. From twelve o'clock noon until nine at night his abundant and hospitable table was spread, and he attended in person to receive and welcome his guests. When a little one could eat no more, Mr. Farmer crammed his pockets full and let him go. Honor be to the man who opened his house to the wives and children of our brave soldiers.

THE NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, HOWARD-ST.

Nearly all the soldiers remaining at the Relief Association, who could get off, went home to keep Thanksgiving. To those that stayed, Col. Neville, assisted by Miss Howe, of the Ladies' Relief Association, gave a real old-fashioned roast turkey and pumpkin pie Thanksgiving dinner. Rev. Dr. [illegible] made a short prayer, and then over 70 soldiers made an attack upon as good a dinner as New-York markets could furnish. Nothing was spared to make them comfortable and happy.

HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.

The Home at No. 37 Bowery, was crowded with little ones yesterday. Some 400 were fed in the house, and a large amount was sent to families whose little ones the limited room would not accommodate. Mr. Van Meter says he never before received such a generous response to his appeals. Besides food and presents for those under his charge, he received up to and including yesterday, over one thousand dollars! With his whole heart in the cause, he tenders his gratitude. There were interesting services held here, and so much happiness made for the little ones that they overflowed, and it could be picked up by the bushel.

THE NEWSBOYS.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-street, was not forgotten this year. Last year they had no dinner at this institution, but the boys made up for it yesterday and worked off a regular edition with extras. From the stuffed appearance of those subsequently playing on the Park we conclude every one had enough. Prior to their physical enjoyment, appropriate ceremonies, in which they decorously joined, were observed.

GOOD SAMARITAN MISSION SCHOOL.

The children of the Good Samaritan Sunday Mission School attached to the Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, as well as the Fourteenth Ward Industrial Saturday School attached to the same Church—1,000 in number—completely filled the galleries and sang the hymns; and, after the service, they were treated to a substantial dinner, which had been laid out in the basement at the expense of the members of the congregation.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The inmates of this institution were regaled with a sumptuous bill of fare for dinner. There were oyster soup, roasted turkeys and geese and chickens, giblet pies, fricasees, cold meats, various sauces and relishes, and any quantity of pastry and dessert. Col. Howe and many members of the Association, accompanied by their wives and daughters, were present.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction saw to it that those under their charge were made full beyond the average and happy. There were proper services ordered in all the Institutions, and bountiful dinners furnished at their conclusion. The Islands were illumined with bright faces and happy hearts.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

Around went Rev. C. C. Goss yesterday, keeping time to the music of his wagons and dispensing the charity of the Christian Alliance. During the forenoon food was taken to a large number of poor but worthy families, and in the afternoon the wagons, heaped with bread and meat, were driven to seldom-visited localities, those in need hunted out and distribution made to them. Many interesting facts were elicited and incidents occurred during these missions of mercy, which Mr. Goss designs making the subject of a discourse.

ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association yesterday gave banquets to the soldiers under their care in St. Luke's, Bellevue and Central Park Hospitals. About 500 were feasted in all, the different hospitals being visited and supplied with substantials and delicacies for them. At each prayer, singing and discourses were had. The ladies waited upon the soldiers, and their kindly attentions begot many heartfelt thanks.

Necessarily, notice of the occurrences in very many of the institutions must be omitted. It can be said, however, that in all, public and private, were spread [illegible]

[illegible] and successful each made by their managers and patrons to make full, grateful and happy their inmates.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND DECLARATION.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, in relation to votes cast for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, State Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senatorial Districts.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met, at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-third days of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the third day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Secretary of State was sixty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

Of which Daniel S. St. John received forty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Chauncey M. Depew received twenty-three thousand six hundred and thirteen.

And of which fifty were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller was sixty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Sandford E. Church received forty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Lucius Robinson received twenty-three thousand six hundred and forty-one.

And of which twenty-nine were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of State Treasurer was sixty-six thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Of which William B. Lewis received forty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-three.

Of which George W. Schuyler received twenty-three thousand six hundred and six.

And of which twenty-nine were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Attorney-General was sixty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Marshal B. Champlin received forty-three thousand one hundred and twenty.

Of which John Cochrane received twenty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-three.

And of which eighty-five were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor was sixty-six thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Of which Van Rensselaer Richmond received forty-three thousand two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which William B. Taylor received twenty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine.

And of which thirty-three were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Canal Commissioner was sixty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William W. Wright received forty-three thousand one hundred and four.

Of which Benjamin T. Bruce received twenty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine.

And of which thirty-two were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of State Prisons was sixty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which David B. McNeil received forty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-five.

Of which James K. Bates received twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty.

And of which forty-three were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals was sixty-seven thousand and thirty-three.

Of which William F. Allen received forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Henry R. Selden received twenty-four thousand and fifty-eight.

And of which seventy-seven were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court was sixty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Josiah Sutherland received sixty-six thousand three hundred and sixty.

And of which ninety-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Fourth Senatorial District was sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Christian B. Woodruff received twelve thousand six hundred and forty-five.

Of which William H. Gibson received three thousand four hundred and ninety-two.

And of which one hundred were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District was fifteen thousand and forty-nine.

Of which Luke F. Cozans received nine thousand one hundred and forty-one.

Of which Anthony Dugro received five thousand eight hundred and twelve.

And of which ninety-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Sixth Senatorial District was fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Vincent T. King received seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which William Laimbeer received seven thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

And of which forty-eight were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Seventh Senatorial District was nineteen thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Of which Thomas C. Field received twelve thousand one hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Cornelius A. Runkle received seven thousand six hundred and twenty-two.

And of which fifty-eight were scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

D. A. Fowler, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, in relation to votes given for Members of Assembly.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-third days of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Elections held on the third day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly for the First Assembly District was two thousand two hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Jacob L. Smith received one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Benjamin F. Weymouth received four hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which John H. McKinley received sixty-four.

And of which thirty-four were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Second Assembly District was three thousand one hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which William P. Kirk received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Bryan Gaughan received one thousand two hundred and fifty.

And of which twenty were scattering.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Third Assembly District was two thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which George M. Curtis received one thousand two hundred and two.

Of which John Whitmore received eight hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Andrew J. Plumb received eight hundred and ten.

And of which fifty-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District was four thousand and eighty-two.

Of which James B. Murray received two thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Reuben C. Mills received one thousand and sixty-seven.

And of which one hundred and fifty-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fifth Assembly District was three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Henry Rogers received one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Archibald Bradshaw received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Henry Lafarge received one hundred and thirty-five.

And of which fifty-three were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Sixth Assembly District was four thousand four hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Walter J. Burke received two thousand six hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Alfred B. Ketcham received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Peter Dawson received three hundred and fifty.

And of which one hundred and seventy-five were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District was four thousand one hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Erastus C. Benedict received two thousand three hundred and eleven.

Of which James Graham received one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

And of which fifty-one were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District was four thousand four hundred and thirteen.

Of which William J. Olvany received two thousand four hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John C. Keating received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

And of which one hundred and six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Ninth Assembly District was four thousand and nine.

Of which Samuel C. Reed received two thousand and seventy-six.

Of which James F. Dunn received one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

And of which fourteen were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Tenth Assembly District was four thousand and forty-seven.

Of which Anthony Eickhoff received two thousand two hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Benjamin Merritt received one thousand six hundred and forty-two.

Of which Charles Vandervoort received fifty-four.

And of which eighty-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District was five thousand one hundred and forty-five.

Of which Carolan O'Bryan Bryant received two thousand four hundred and fifteen.

Of which John V. Gridley received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Austin V. Pettit received eight hundred and fifty-one.

Of which John H. Ellis received forty-four.

And of which six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District was four thousand six hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Joseph A. Lyons received two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Andrew R. Jackman received one thousand and seventy-six.

Of which Frederick B. Van Vleck received six hundred and [illegible]

And of which one hundred and fifteen were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Thirteenth Assembly District was four thousand and three.

Of which Thomas Ryan received one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Michael Sheppen received one thousand six hundred and forty-five.

Of which Thomas O'Callaghan received four hundred and forty-six.

Of which Alexander H. Reno received two hundred and two.

And of which eleven were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourteenth Assembly District was four thousand four hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Michael N. Salmon received two thousand four hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Thomas Stephenson received two thousand and thirty-three.

And of which sixteen were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District was four thousand one hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Stephen R. Pinckney received two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which William H. Niles received one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

And of which twenty-one were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District was three thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which Michael McCann received two thousand one hundred and eleven.

Of which James P. Walker received one thousand four hundred and forty-nine.

And of which twenty were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Seventeenth Assembly District was three thousand and fifteen.

Of which Sidney P. Ingraham received one thousand three hundred and forty-four.

Of which Henry W. Genet received nine hundred and seventy-three.

Of which John M. Reed received six hundred and ninety-six.

And of which two were scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested, by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board this twenty-third day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

D. A. Fowler, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, in relation to votes given for Register, Recorder, Surrogate, two Justices of the Superior Court, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Justice of the Marine Court, and Supervisor.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-third days of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County at the General Election, held on the third day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Register was sixty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which John McCool received thirty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which John Keyser received twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Thomas H. Ferris received six thousand four hundred and eighty-three.

And of which seventy-eight were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Recorder was sixty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which John T. Hoffman received sixty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Theodore E. Tomlinson received four thousand four hundred and thirty-three.

And of which one hundred and forty were scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Surrogate was sixty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Gideon J. Tucker received forty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Isaac Dayton received twenty-four thousand and nineteen.

And of which seventy-seven were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Justices of the Superior Court was one hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and fourteen.

Of which Samuel B. Garvin received thirty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-eight.

Of which John H. McCunn received thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty.

Of which Joseph S. Bosworth received thirty-two thousand five hundred and one.

Of which James W. White received twenty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which John C. T. Smidt received three thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.

And of which seventy-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was sixty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Albert Cardozo received thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Henry Hilton received thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

And of which seventy-nine were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Marine Court was sixty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Henry Richardson received thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

Of which Florence McCarthy received thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight.

And of which one hundred and twenty-five were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Supervisor was sixty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Walter Roche received twenty-nine thousand three hundred and eighteen.

Of which Henry Smith received twenty-three thousand four hundred and ten.

Of which Frederick Repper received thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

And of which sixty-one were scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

D. A. Fowler, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of the said City and County, at a General Election, held on the third day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That Jacob L. Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the First Assembly District in said City.

That William P. Kirk, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Second Assembly District, in said City.

That George M. Curtis, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Third Assembly District, in said City.

That James B. Murray, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourth Assembly District, in said City.

That Henry Rogers, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District, in said City.

That Walter J. Burke, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District, in said City.

That Erastus C. Benedict, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Seventh Assembly District, in said City.

That William J. Olvany, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eighth Assembly District, in said City.

That Samuel C. Reed, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Ninth Assembly District, in said City.

That Anthony Eickhoff, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Tenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Carolan O'Bryan Bryant, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eleventh Assembly District, in said City.

That Joseph A. Lyons, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Twelfth Assembly District, in said City.

That Thomas Ryan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Michael N. Salmon, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Stephen R. Pinckney, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Michael McCann, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Sidney P. Ingraham, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Seventeenth Assembly District, in said City.

Dated New-York, November twenty-third, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

David A. Fowler, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of the said City and County, at a General Election, held on the third day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That John McCool was, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected Register of the City and County of New-York.

That John T. Hoffman was, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected Recorder of the City and County of New-York.

That Gideon J. Tucker was, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.

That Samuel B. Garvin and John H. McCunn were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York.

That Albert Cardozo was, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

That Florence McCarthy was, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected Justice of the Marine Court.

That Walter Roche was, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected a Supervisor of the County of New-York.

Dated New-York, November twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

David A. Fowler, Secretary.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS for colored regiments, in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before the Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some regular Medical College; non-graduates will not be examined.

J. F. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-General's Office, Nov. 19, 1863.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,

No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 88 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's wareroom, No. 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

HAINES BROTHERS.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

WAREROOMS No. 766 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S

PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER, Bible-House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 163 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, of various makers, wholesale and retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior, $80 to $350; with pedals, $400 to $600. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., N. Y.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, [illegible] and others, as possessing double the volume and [illegible] quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Wareroom corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD pianoforte for sale, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron plate, made to order and fully guaranteed; cost $450, for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 118 West 23d-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Sole agency and depot, No. 722 Broadway.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH full iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'way.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE [illegible] I have gained the case. [illegible] M. ROWES, Attorney and Counselor, [illegible] No. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NO. 29 FOURTH-AV.

Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Principal.

R. S. Bacon, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial, law, bookkeeping, chemistry and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Fourteen miles from New-York, At Riverdale, on the Hudson. Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A. Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 204 5th-av., corner 25th-st. Opens Sept. 8.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 116 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 116 4th-st., New-York.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Light gymnastics with late improvements; also, a new system of vocal gymnastics, taught by Mrs. PLUMB and her brother, Mr. O. J. Robinson.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Winter Term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 17. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RECEIVES pupils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy. 4th-av. cars pass the school.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, address A. H. WINANT, Principal.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) classical and English School, No. 188 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Winter term begins Nov. 20. Boys prepared for college or for business, and received at any time.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, F. B. HULSE, Principal, Woodbury, Conn.

FRENCH CLASS.—MME. BONDON'S FRENCH Class for Children will commence at 10½ o'clock on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 44 West 24th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO good society wishes to board in a family where her services as teacher of English branches would be taken as compensation; would not object to some sewing; music lessons given if desired, and best of references furnished. Address Miss W. W. HANLEY, Station G.

AS TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires a morning engagement. She teaches the English in all its branches, with music, German and French. The highest references given. Address GOVERNESS, Station A, Post-office.

AS VISITING TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY experienced in teaching desires an engagement of this kind. Instruction given in the English branches, vocal music, instrumental for beginners, and drawing. The best of references given. Address M. J. A., Chemical Bank, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,

are receiving in store, by every steamer,

NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,

SATINS, BROCATELS,

COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.

Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,

and every description of

FURNITURE COVERINGS

AND PAPER HANGINGS.

They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their

STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,

which contains a large assortment of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!!

LADIES' FINE FURS.

GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS and GAUNTLETS,

FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

at BURKE'S, (successor to Watkins,)

No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, facings, ruffling, cords and trimmings for underganments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 161 William-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gimps tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 800 and 802 Broadway, near 12th-st., east side.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 867 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedcloths. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,

No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For terms, &c., see Circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

Nos. 343 and 344 BROADWAY.

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

[illegible]

BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER [illegible] combines in one compact article as a [illegible] baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and [illegible] The greatest nursery novelty of the age. [illegible] BROWN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE GRATE [illegible] PIANO DEALERS [illegible] PATENT [illegible] [illegible]

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY [illegible] No. 2 Beekman-st. [illegible] Park Bank.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MACBETH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAR FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES: GRECO, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID—THE RIVALS, 'I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—SATAN IN PARIS—ALPINE MAID.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—PAT'S BLUNDERS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Every Tuesday and Saturday.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Chattanooga the news grows more and more cheering. Gen. GRANT has achieved the greatest success of the war. He telegraphs officially that our captures amount to fifty-two pieces of artillery, three thousand prisoners, five thousand stand of arms and ten standards. Yesterday, the rebel army was in full flight for Dalton, Ga., burning the bridges to prevent pursuit, and destroying their depots, stores and every thing that could impede their retreat. Still later dispatches represent our pursuit as vigorous in the extreme. Gens SHERMAN and THOMAS crossed the Chickamauga yesterday forenoon, and, at 5 o'clock last night, Gen. HOOKER was reported at Ringgold, Ga., full fifteen miles from the battle-field. Another battle was regarded as not improbable.

The Army of the Potomac, after all, is not likely to be stuck knee-deep in Virginia mud until next March. Our correspondent at the front sent a dispatch to Washington under yesterday's date saying that the roads were fast losing their liquefied form, and that a determination was apparent on the part of Gen. MEADE to avail himself of the favorable change. A portion of the army had been pushed forward to the Rapidan, and all day yesterday skirmishing was lively between our advance and the rebel rear. It is by no means improbable that to-day, therefore, may bring about a battle. The army is in excellent condition, and hopefully eager for the contest. LEE's headquarters are now said to be at Orange Court-house, and for a few days past Mr. JEFF. DAVIS has been his guest, spending the time in reviewing and speech-making.

Advices from Gen. BURNSIDE are up to the 23d. He was then considered safe, and would not only be supplied but reinforced.

Our Richmond files are up to the 24th, inclusive, but they contain no reports of the more recent operations at Chattanooga. They are full of reports regarding the occupation of Knoxville by the rebels, which hasn't come off yet. Editorially they are quite gloomy over the foreign, and peace, and currency questions. BRAGG still gets a good share of criticism, which will be apt to increase hereafter. A plot among the National prisoners at Richmond, had been discovered, contemplating a general rising with a view of liberty, plunder and destruction. Correspondents lay great stress upon the impregnability of the (late) rebel position on Lookout Mountain. The clash of arms was soon expected in front of Chattanooga. They hadn't yet heard it.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Nov. 17, with $229,978 in treasure from California, arrived yesterday, bringing mails from South America and the Pacific Coast. The war between Guatemala and Salvador has ended, and BARRIOS, President of the latter Republic, evacuated the City of Salvador on the 26th ult., when the Guatemalian forces took possession. News from Quito to Oct. 31 fully confirms the report that war between New-Grenada and Ecuador is inevitable. Gen. FLORES (Ecuadorian) is reported to be on the frontier with 5,000 men, and MOSQUERA has gathered 3,000 to oppose them.

Mrs. SEMMES, an aunt of Capt. SEMMES, has been arrested in Baltimore, with her daughter, and both have been held to answer the charge of an attempt to poison the United States Surgeon of of West Building Hospital, to whom they sent a bottle of wine drugged with arsenic. The mother of Gen. WINDER has also been arrested, not, however, upon any charge of complicity in this affair, and has been paroled not to correspond with her friends in the South.

Middle Tennessee furnished the meat and corn for the rebel army. One hundred and fifty thousand hogs were gotten in Middle Tennessee last year, and Atlanta was a store-house for the surplus which remained after feeding the army. From this surplus the Virginia army was largely supplied. Large quantities of bacon were shipped to Virginia from Atlanta.

A report is current in Washington, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to the effect that the Supreme Court, in the case of the legality of the Treasury notes, has come to a decision, but that, for prudential reasons, it will not be made public just at present.

Out of the fifteen regiments of nine months' troops from Massachusetts who went to the war, there were but one hundred and seventeen killed or died from wounds.

The full vote of Ohio, including that of the soldiers, shows BROUGH's majority to be: On the home vote, 61,752; on the soldiers' vote, 38,578—total, 100,330.

Paducah, Ky., is kept under continual excitement by rumors and reports of rebels in that vicinity.

The amount contributed for the relief of our prisoners at Richmond, through Mr. FULTON, of the Baltimore *American*, has reached $4,000.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.—The Richmond journals of Monday and Tuesday, of which we received files last night, are all engaged in rehearsing the old cry, "The South never can be subdued—never; we will all perish first—all." But we are more inclined than ever to doubt this, from the fact that the same issues of these journals contain positive averments that Gen. GRANT can never take BRAGG's tremendous stronghold on Lookout Mountain—that it is impregnable; that the rebel army there "cannot be licked"—that it is invincible—and so on. Though the fact is, that the ink with which these rebel statements were printed was not dry when Gen. GRANT had captured Lookout Mountain, not to speak of other mountains, and fifty pieces of artillery, besides five thousand small arms—and when BRAGG's army has skedaddled on the double-quick—all except the thousands who were held fast in our hands as prisoners of war.

"Masterly Inactivity" the True Civil Policy Toward Slavery.

There is a class of men who stick to the idea that something positive must be done by the Federal Government to end Slavery. Even the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, a military measure for military ends solely, does not satisfy them. They want *civil power exercised*, and would gladly have even a breaking down of State lines and a *reconstruction of the Government itself*, as the only effectual means of destroying the institution of their special abhorrence.

Now we, too, claim a good hearty hatred of Slavery. We are as anxious as any to see it under the sod, beyond resurrection. But we don't believe in making any superfluous sacrifice to get it there. Seeing that it is dying, we are quite content to let it die quietly, without any attempt to pull the house down about its ears and our own ears. This seems to us to be a very absurd sort of impatience—prompted by giddy passion rather than sober reason.

But how do we know Slavery is dying? We know it from the unanimous testimony of all personal observers of its condition. There is not a man within the Union lines South, however friendly he may be to the institution, who pretends that there is any chance whatever of its being saved, if present causes continue. Two things are killing it.

The first is the wear and tear of the war. Military operations always tend to disjoint and break up, within their scope, all the relations of society. They inevitably remit, to a greater or less extent, the social man to a state of nature. *Inter arma leges silent.* This is felt in every social connection, even the closest and strongest; for they all are, more or less, dependent on civil law. But it must be felt particularly in that connection, which of all others is the most forced and arbitrary—the connection between master and slave. Liberty is a natural instinct. The caged bird is not surer to fly through the parted wires than the slave, in his ordinary condition, from the broken chain—and the chain must be broken when the civil law, which alone gives its strength, passes away. There are men who complain of the Anti-Slavery war policy of the President. A policy that was anything else would not be a war policy at all. The war upon the rebellious slaveholding people of necessity involves an interruption of their laws; and unless the advancing army should make good this absence of civil rule by applying its own military power to keeping watch and ward over the slaves, and thus abandon its proper military business, the result is inevitable that the institution must melt away as the war goes on. ABRAHAM LINCOLN might be as much attached to Slavery as JEFF. DAVIS himself, and yet no human sagacity would enable him to fight JEFF. DAVIS honestly and effectually without mortal injury to Slavery. It is the war which kills Slavery, and not the man who leads the war.

The other destroying agency is open discussion. Slavery can live only in silence. There is a deadly antagonism between itself and free speech. Where the one exists the *other cannot. The vitality of the one rests in* pure force, and force and reason never agree. It always has been, and always will be, that force must either suppress reason or reason will subvert force. One of the first acts of the Slavery propagandists in Kansas was to pass enactments through their spurious legislature making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment and hard labor, for any man to "assert or maintain by speaking or writing that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this territory." It has been so in every Slave State, and worse. Not only have slave codes interdicted, in every one of them, all adverse discussion of the institution, but a mob power has always been at hand to take summary vengeance upon it with Lynch law. These resorts were not a mere caprice; they were a necessity. Slavery being once accepted as the prime object, there was no alternative but to protect it just in this manner. But the war has ended all that. There can be no mobs where the bayonet governs; nor arbitrary local laws where general military law is paramount. The discussion of Slavery is as free now in New-Orleans as in New-York. It is no more within the province of the Military Governor, SHEPLEY, to interfere with fair discussion there, than it is within the rightful power of the Civil Governor, SEYMOUR, to interfere with it here. And in the Border States, where the civil laws still prevail, hostility to the rebellion has excited such a dissatisfaction with Slavery as its cause, that by general consent perfect freedom is allowed in arguing against the institution. The consequence of this freedom has been that Missouri has already determined to abolish it; Maryland and Delaware have put declared emancipationists in places of their highest trusts by unprecedented majorities; and Kentucky is visibly casting about to see how she can best rid herself of the curse.

We say, then, that even if the National Government had the right to institute new civil measures against Slavery, it would not be necessary. The unavoidable military operations of the war, and the free discussion which is sure to attend it, are enough of themselves to break down the institution. The Government has simply to stand quiet, and let these agencies work.

But we go further, and say, that any further interference would not only be superfluous, but positively mischievous. To insure that Slavery, when it dies, shall never rise again, you have got to depend largely upon the disposition of the Southern people. That disposition should not be needlessly embittered. It can't help becoming so if, as some propose, their States are reduced to the condition of mere territorial dependencies. Americans can never be satisfied to be underlings. Whatever the fortunes of war legitimately bring, they are sensible enough to submit to; but it is not in their spirit to consent to any permanent degradation. Undertake to deprive them permanently of their civil rights, and you simply make them your permanent enemies. Territorialize them because you hate Slavery, and the inevitable effect will be that you will only make them love Slavery the more, and hate you the more. This could not always continue. State rights, sooner or later, would have to be restored. We don't believe that three years would elapse after the close of the war before *the keeping these States in a territorial condition* would be abandoned as an insufferable anomaly in our system of Government. State rights once restored, the people, maddened by the thrall that had been put upon them, would be very likely to vindicate these rights by rehabilitating Slavery. Every incentive of high pride and every impulse of low spite would combine to urge this; and the National Government would have no legitimate way of preventing it.

It will never do to try to give Slavery its lasting quietus by mere arbitrary force. To secure this we have got to rely in no small measure upon reason. We must never forget that just as Force is the natural ally of Slavery, just so Reason is the natural ally of Freedom. When the South has been overcome in fair fight, we must give its reason a fair chance to assert itself. Military authority over each reclaimed State should last until the majority of the people have made up their mind to resume, in good faith, their old relations to the Government, and have had a fair opportunity to canvass how that resumption shall best be inaugurated. Of course the machinery of the State Government cannot be given over to traitors; but whenever there is sound reason to believe that a fair loyal majority of the State want it, let them have it—and that, too, without imposing any conditions concerning Slavery. If this just and rational policy is faithfully carried out, and no arbitrary issues are foisted in to impose a sense of subordination, we have not a doubt that every Slave State will follow the emancipating policy which the Border States, of their own accord, have already entered upon with such decision. Even if loyal duty don't prompt it, interest will. For Slavery, after having been crippled as it has by the war, even if it could live, would only be an incumbrance. But it can't live. It is already half dead. Let the loyal men of the South finish it and bury it in their own way.

Gen. Grant's Railroad Communications.

In that particular district where operations are now being conducted, Gen. GRANT has no permanent line of water communication. He may use portions of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers during a portion of the year. But he cannot get steamers over the Muscle Shoals at any time, and over Harpeth Shoals in the Cumberland, only during very high water. At all other times he must depend on the railroad line to Louisville, now stretching from his front to his real base of operations, the weary distance of three hundred and fifty miles.

But though the railroad is as good one season as another, yet it is, at the best, a *very precarious dependence. Aside from its liability to interruption, there are difficulties* quite as serious. The road from Nashville to Chattanooga, over which most of the supplies now pass, is one of the poorest roads in the whole South. A single, unballasted track, deficient turn-outs, miserable rolling stock, and very heavy grades, are its distinguishing features. When we first began to operate it, a large portion was laid with the old-fashioned strap-rail. This has been removed, and heavier rail put down. The grades, however, are the chief difficulty. The road crosses the Cumberland Mountain between Cowan and Tantalon, ninety miles south of Nashville, at a grade of one hundred and six feet to the mile. Three engines, such as have been used there, are necessary to haul a loaded train over this portion of the road. It has been a literal struggle to keep the army supplied over this road.

But a new era is dawning in regard to railroad transportation in this Department. Many of the difficulties will be overcome, and the distance materially shortened. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is to be—probably is by this time—opened from Stevenson to Decatur, or a point opposite. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, which has lately only been operated from Nashville to Columbia, Tenn., is to be opened its entire length to Athens, Ala., at or near which place it forms a junction with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Although this is a longer route to Nashville, yet the road is so much better, and the grades so much easier, that one-third more business can be done over it than over the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and by opening it we get the advantage of two routes of transportation. Its flank is protected by the Tennessee, and the road is fully as safe as the other.

Between Nashville and the Ohio River, another improvement is taking place. The distance between Nashville and Louisville is one hundred and eighty-five miles, and the road traverses a section of country fully as liable to guerrilla incursions as that further south. By February next a railroad will be in operation from Nashville to the Tennessee, tapping that river about sixty miles from its mouth, at a point where there is never less than four feet of water. This road is seventy-four miles long, and is known as the Northwestern railroad. It was projected years ago, and partly built, we believe, but owing to the powerful influence of the Louisville and Nashville road, it was never completed. But the Government ignores personal interests and prejudices, and is now energetically pushing this road forward to completion. After the war is over, the people of that section will have cause to bless the Government for its energy. This line shortens the railroad communication between the front and the water base by the sum of one hundred and eleven miles.

Six new and powerful engines have just been added to the rolling stock of the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and its management has latterly been much improved. By these two avenues, therefore, the Army of the Cumberland, even with its present large force, ought to keep tolerably well supplied.

The New and "Complete Victory" of Gen. Grant.

When Maj.-Gen. GRANT *officially* announces, as he does under date of Wednesday night, that his army has achieved a *"complete victory over Bragg,"* the country will give to the statement such full degree of faith as has always been commanded by the dispatches of that officer. For Gen. GRANT's modesty is as great as his genius; and in estimating the extent and scope of his former victories, he has never erred in attributing to them a magnitude not justified subsequently, but has been inclined rather to underestimate their value. It seems that the battle which Heaven crowned with this victory was far greater than appeared in the dispatches of yesterday; for Gen. GRANT says that on Wednesday the "battle lasted from early dawn till dark in the evening," and the large captures of artillery, small arms and prisoners, furnish proof that our gallant troops did their work well. It was no mere strategic success that Gen. GRANT gained, though no one could have read the dispatches of yesterday without seeing in the strategy the hand of a consummate master of scientific war; but beside this there was the heroic struggle front to front; and it was this combination of courage and skill that gave us the victory.

Gen. THOMAS, in his official dispatch, under date of Wednesday midnight, elegantly says, "We will pursue the enemy in the morning." This was after the two days' of hard fighting which his army had undergone, and indicates that the men were still strong and vigorous. With this dispatch of Gen. THOMAS, our official intelligence closes, but through the press dispatches, we are told that BRAGG's army was yesterday chased across Chickamauga Creek, and that Gen. HOOKER had pursued them as far as Ringgold, some fifteen miles from Chattanooga. The dispatches represent the rebel army as flying in utter confusion, after a style compared with which the first Bull Run was an orderly and handsome "change of base."

We hope that these latter dispatches will all be confirmed by the report of Maj.-Gen. GRANT.

If LONGSTREET is still in East Tennessee, as we suppose he must be, his position must be looked upon as extremely precarious; for Ringgold, which our advance was reported to have reached last evening, is but one day's march from the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, by which LONGSTREET's retreat from Knoxville would naturally be conducted. He will either by some means or other have to dodge GRANT, or fight him, or be "bagged" by him.

Amid battle and blood did the ever victorious army of Gen. GRANT spend the two days preceding Thanksgiving Day, and in hot pursuit of the armed hosts of this infernal rebellion did they "keep" the National holiday itself. Surely it was meet that the whole country yesterday expressed its gratitude to Heaven.

Mr. Corning and the New-York Central Railroad.

Into whatever department of the Central we look, we always find the grasping hand of Mr. CORNING ever busy in promoting his own advantage. Everything has to bend to his insatiable avarice. He is the pivotal point around which the road, with all its ramifications, revolves. He will not brook the least restraint upon his will or his schemes. A notable instance of this occurred some years ago. For some time after the consolidation, the utmost looseness prevailed in the manner in which supplies for the road were furnished. Each official ordered whatever he pleased, and his order was deemed sufficient evidence, without any other proof, that the articles were needed for, and were used on the road. The accounts then received the initials of Mr. VIBBARD or Mr. CORNING, and were handed over by bushels to the committee on accounts to be passed by them. The committee saw the impropriety and wrong of all this, but what could they do? It happened, luckily, that Mr. CORNING made a visit to Europe, and during his absence they had sufficient influence with the Board to get a system adopted that effectually protected the Company. Every person using or disbursing supplies was required to return regular and frequent statements of the amount of materials or supplies on hand, and the amount required in his Department, so that it could be seen at a glance whether his requisition was a proper one, and whether the articles furnished had been judiciously expended. A purchasing agent was also appointed. All these reforms stared Mr. CORNING in the face when he came home. He was excessively angry, complained to the Committee that he had been grossly insulted by their interference, and set himself about to neutralize, as far as possible, their action. How far the checks that were adopted to prevent fraud or wastefulness in the ordering or use of supplies have been abrogated, we cannot tell; but the purchasing agency was either discontinued, or it is now little, if anything, more than a go-between between Mr. CORNING and the Company. The Committee did their best to vindicate their conduct in the matter, but nothing could appease Mr. CORNING's wounded pride or his resentment at the interference with his prerogatives, and it was not long before some of the Committee, most resolute for reform, were left out of the Board.

Previous to the consolidation, Mr. CORNING's supply agency was limited to the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, of which he was President—a short line of seventy-eight miles. Upon the consolidation he grasped the whole. He was then the chief owner of *large iron establishments, the capacity of* which he immediately increased so as to meet the demands of the new Company. It is well known that iron, in the various forms of its manufacture, such as rails, chains, spikes, axles, &c., &c., is the great article of expense in running a road. Up to the establishment of his autocracy, other manufacturers competed with him, and by the better terms they offered, supplied by far the greater portion of the articles used by the separate companies. Subsequent to the date named, they, or the greater portion of his competitors, have been either partially or wholely excluded. One concern, particularly, whose works are equally eligibly situated as Mr. CORNING's, and which had nearly the whole field before the companies were united, has not since been able to get an order to the amount of a single penny, although it would be glad to pay the Company $150,000 annually, for the privilege of supplying to it the articles of iron alone, which Mr. CORNING's concern manufactures and supplies. But no competition, in anything that Mr. CORNING can furnish, is allowed to invade his sacred prerogative of spoils.

In connection with this matter of supplying manufactures of iron, is an incident which most strikingly illustrates the total absorption in Mr. CORNING, of the road and all its interests. His concern pirated from a distinguished inventor the art of making spikes of the peculiar pattern used on railroads, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the title of the inventor, and ordered the appointment of a *referee* to report the damages sustained by the invasion of the patent. A distinguished Ex-Chancellor was appointed to this duty. It was the simplest one possible, as the books of the trespassers showed the whole extent of the invasion. Soon after his appointment, the referee was taken into the employment of the Central Company. How far this subsequent appointment by the Central influenced the action of the referee we do not pretend to state; but it is notorious that in spite of the utmost urging of the inventor, ten long years have elapsed since the appointment, and no report has been yet made in a matter for which one month would have been ample. With this case, which has already become a great public scandal, from the manner in which justice has been defeated and delayed, and which will rank with the most "celebrated cases" ever before any tribunal, we have nothing to do, and only refer to it for the significant inferences that can be drawn from it, as to the extent to which the Central Company is wielded by Mr. CORNING.

We might go on *ad infinitum*, in multiplying cases of the kind instanced. There was the great wood scandal—a fraud by which, a *few years ago, the Company was swindled* out of nearly $1,000,000. The cost of wood used in 1856 was $768,588; in 1857, $847,583. The total number of miles run in 1856 was 3,296,533; in 1857, 3,647,321. The cost per mile the former year was 23.315 cents; for the latter 23.246. The cost of wood for 1862 was $722,734. The number of miles run was 5,381,141; the cost per mile was 13.432 cents per mile; at the cost per mile for 1862, and for the average of years excepting 1856 and 1857, the loss on wood for the two years was, $615,000 19. Wood, in 1862, was at least 33 per cent. dearer than in 1856–7. About all we can say in reference to this matter is, that the Company was enormously swindled; that the few facts that could be elicited, (everything being suppressed that could be,) left no reasonable doubt that parties occupying very high positions in the Company were interested in the frauds. Such parties still retain their places. No one was ever punished. The only sufferer was a certain poor fellow, who brought some of the swindles to light, and who was, for his pains, soon dismissed from the service of the Company.

HAM IN UNIFORM.—The first regiment of negro soldiers that has appeared in this City, was encamped yesterday in front of the City Hall. The regiment was from Washington, and the negroes were mostly of the Maryland stock. The fighting capacity of the men really appeared to be excellent. In stature, they were smaller than the average of white regiments; in complexion, they were generally quite dark. In *style*, they did not quite equal some of our fancy holiday regiments; but for hard, serviceable work in the trenches, on the march or in the field, they seemed to have spirit and intelligence, as well as muscle. Many thousands of people visited the place where they were encamped during the day, and instead of jeers or violence toward the black *souls* of their country, there were almost universal expressions of admiration and applause.

CAPTURED CANNON.—Gen. GRANT has made another splendid haul of artillery from the rebels. He captured on Wednesday *fifty-two* cannon—the largest number, if we remember aright, taken from the rebels in any field action of the war. On GRANT's magnificent march up to Vicksburgh, before he invested that place, he captured sixty pieces of field artillery—thirty-six of them being taken at the action on the Big Black; and when Vicksburgh surrendered over 300 cannon fell into his hands. GRANT's losses in guns, throughout his career, have been trivial.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This is Mr. MARETZEK's last night. The entertainments ends with the performance of "Faust," the most remarkable work of his repertoire.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Meade's Forces Again on the Advance.

Skirmishing with the Rebel Rear Guard all Yesterday.

A BATTLE TO-DAY QUITE PROBABLE.

THE MUD NEARLY ALL DRIED UP.

The Troops Enthusiastic Over the News from Chattanooga.

ESTIMATE OF THE REBEL STRENGTH.

JEFF. DAVIS REVIEWING HIS TROOPS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

E. A. PAUL sends this.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Nov. 26.

During the last two days the roads have dried up almost miraculously and traveling is comparatively good.

The Army of the Potomac is again on the march. By this time it is probably in front of the rebel works on the Rapidan.

Skirmishing with LEE's rear guard is going on all this day. A battle to-morrow is considered imminent. The army is in splendid condition. It only needs to be led to victory.

A man came into our lines yesterday who has within a few weeks traversed nearly the whole extent of the so-called Confederate States. Recently he was in prison as a spy, but managed to escape. He confirms all that has been reported as to the scarcity of provisions and general discontent at the existing state of affairs everywhere.

LEE is represented to be near Orange Court-house with what army he has near at hand. He estimates LEE's forces as follows: Forty-two thousand infantry, eight thousand cavalry and one hundred and forty-five pieces of artillery.

LEE, accompanied by JEFF. DAVIS, reviewed a portion of the army on Tuesday and the remainder yesterday. On the latter day our pickets heard the enemy cheering, and the review is supposed to have been going on then.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

A gentleman who reached this city to-night from the Army of the Potomac, says that JEFF. DAVIS reviewed Gen. LEE's troops yesterday.

The roads are now in tolerably good traveling condition.

The news from Chattanooga was telegraphed from Washington to the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. It soon became known to the soldiers, who received it throughout our now moving lines with the wildest delight and cheers.

They are all enthusiastic to follow the brilliant example of their compatriots, and will very soon have that opportunity.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Army Completely Mud-Bound—The Chances for a Fall Campaign Gone—A False Alarm in Camp—Sympathy for Gen. Fitzpatrick.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863.

The people at home are this, doubtless, expected to hear of something having been done by this army toward forcing the enemy in our front into another pitched battle, and are disappointed. But that is not the worst of it. I fear there is too much ground to say that they will be disappointed *for some time to come; that it is now "too late" for active operations.* Several weeks of fine Autumn weather were frittered away, for what purpose is not to the subscriber quite apparent. There are those who profess to believe that the army is no better prepared for a movement now than it was two weeks ago last Sunday, when the Rappahannock was crossed. Not knowing the alleged or real causes—if there are any—of the delay, or but little of the interior management of affairs, I am not prepared to indorse the statement; but I can say, in truth, that there is apparently much foundation for it. To-day the army is as completely mud-bound as it was almost any time last Winter or Spring. The fact that a four hours' rain-storm has done all this, will give the reader a better idea of the soil of Virginia in this vicinity than Professor Anybody could give in an evening lecture. It is true, however, that the soil drys quickly when the sun shines, but this affords the anxious ones little hope in face of the statements made by old residents here, (Union men,) that seldom is there seen here, between November 20 and March, anything like what may be called settled weather. That is, the Heavens yield just enough of the surplus aqueous element to keep the roads in a horrible condition. And the fields, owing to the character of the soil, are no better. These matters are reluctantly referred to, because I know it will make sad many a loyal heart; but then the truth should be told sometimes plainly, and this is one of those times. It will disarm many grumblers, if no other good is accomplished by it.

When everybody in camp is expecting to hear any moment hostile batteries opened upon each at no great distance away, some amusing scenes occur. A horse giving himself a good shake at night produces a noise not unlike distant cannonading, and under the circumstances supposed, many persons have started to their feet upon hearing the sound. Night before last a whole division was aroused by what every one supposed to be the firing of guns on the Rapidan. Officers and men prepared for action; reporters mounted their nags, and several actually started off to find the scene of conflict, at midnight. The night was an exceedingly disagreeable one, and one individual, more incredulous than some, and not over anxious to move out of his comparatively comfortable quarters during the storm, investigated the character of the sound more closely than others, and found, much to his relief, that it proceeded from a well close at hand, where a stalwart Hibernian was endeavoring to fill a bucket with water sailor fashion, by dropping it bottom up into the water, the concussion producing a noise which every person had heard many times without thinking how much it resembled the explosion of a cannon.

Two more deserters are to be branded under sentence of a Court-martial, when the proceedings of the Court shall have been approved.

The following quotations are from the orders:

STEVENSBURGH, VA., HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, Nov. 24, 1863.

As it has pleased Almighty God, the Disposer and Giver of all good, to remove from the side of our respected General his beloved consort:

Resolved, That we, the members of his Staff, do offer our heartfelt sympathies and condolence in this, his severe affliction, and that although nothing can fill the aching void left by the departure of his dear wife, he yet may know by this expression of our sorrow in his bereavement, that he has still true and loving hearts by his side, ready to share his sorrows or his joys.

Charles Hackley, Surgeon-in-Chief; L. G. Estes, Capt. and A. A. G.; Albert Wilson, Lieut. and A. D. C.; F. W. Armstrong, Capt. and A. A. I. G.; J. [illegible], Capt. and Signal Officer; J. Bristol, Lieut. A. C. M.; E. W. Whittaker, Lieut. and A. D. C.

Meeting in Favor of Mr. Blunt.

A merchants' and tax-payers' meeting will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in Wall-street, to ratify the nomination of ORISON BLUNT for Mayor. A number of prominent speakers are announced, and among them Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Elliot C. Cowdin, and Gov. H. G. Noble.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Seven Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents; also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with valuable letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared financial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a concise synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion requires.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physician. Professor on the Eye, Ear and Throat, will be at her rooms to see patients, at No. 32 Bond-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, and until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches. Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty of either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. All consultations FREE.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 25c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Premium Sewing Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 2d-st. Also Embroidering, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner with the Grover & Baker machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New. T. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and [illegible] hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere. W. BOGLE, Boston.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, [illegible] bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale CHEAP FOR CASH. AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Japonica of [illegible] Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot of L. BASTET, No. 395 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 560.—Nov. 26, 1863.
20, 6, 47, 67, 26, 10, 27, 74, 51, 21, 28, 9, 12.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 561.—Nov. 26, 1863.
36, 52, 7, 64, 67, 6, 49, 53, 22, 37, 41, 29.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY [illegible] per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE MERCHANTS, MASTER SHIPWRIGHTS AND TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

At a meeting of Delegates representing Shipwrights working in the Navy-yard, new yards and old work, held at Botanic Hall, No. 65 East Broadway, on Thursday, 26 inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That in consequence of the high and increasing prices of provisions and other necessaries of life, we demand an increase of 50 cents a day on our present rate of wages, on and after MONDAY, 30th November. By order, P. PERRINE, Chairman.
T. [illegible] CLARK, Secretary.

GOLD WATCHES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred [illegible] with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual fullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 324 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 380 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the coming election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Talman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed.)

SPOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. MOORE,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	P. M. BRYSON,
M. DELANO,	R. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BRYSON, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACKUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & CO.,	JAMES W. OSBORN,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Ball,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. TILDEN,	RUSSELL SAGE,
WM. M. BURR,	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached.*

A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have marked the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the theories of the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary indorsements and favors which DR. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his Agents, Messrs. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle *gratis*, to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

Quite to his surprise, he has ascertained that many persons, sharing in a natural prejudice against supposed nostrums, have classed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of its pure character and wonderful effects.

Dr. DRAKE seeks no confidence not founded upon evidences of skill and fair, open dealing; relying upon the intelligence of the people, he makes a medicine of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Dandelion, Cascarilla Bark, Camomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Anise, Clove Buds, Orange Peel, Carraway, Chinnamallie, Snake Root, &c., &c., preserved in pure St. Croix Rum—and tells them so. Physicians have to indorse him.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Every Parish—almost every family—has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure. Their effects in cases of lassitude, enervation, loss of appetite, constipation, sour stomach, fetid breath, pain after eating, headache, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, &c., are most remarkable. For aged persons and delicate females they are worth their price in gold.

Let every Clergyman improve this opportunity, and armed with a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, dispense healing without money and without price.

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,

Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious wareroom, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down $300
STATE BOUNTY $75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits ... 302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers .... 100—$477

Total $777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

A 1 FURNITURE.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City FOR CASH.

Consisting of ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FURNITURE.

OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices for Cash.

In the Stock will be found ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.

Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTINA, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row.

Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

ORISON BLUNT has been a successful merchant in this City for *twenty-five years*.

He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, at the General Election in 1852, and served during the year 1854.

He soon became distinguished for his uncompromising opposition to "high priced" contracts and swindles on the City Government.

By his determined opposition to the Russ Pavement Contract, in which seven dollars and fifty cents per square yard was charged for stone, it was finally surrendered.

Mr. BLUNT then took an active part in bringing into use the Belgian or Trap-Block Pavement, at one dollar and ninety cents per square yard, which met with universal favor, and which has been laid in many of the principal streets of this City.

He also strongly opposed the Offal Contract, which had been made in 1853, which contract, through Mr. BLUNT'S opposition, was finally surrendered and compromised satisfactorily to all parties, with a great saving to the City.

After that, another contract was made for the removal of the offal, which yielded a handsome revenue to the City.

During his term of service as an Alderman, Mr. BLUNT also introduced the question of using Steam Fire Engines in the Fire Department, and which he strenuously advocated.

He was appointed to examine and report the best plan or model of Steam Fire Engines, when prizes therefor were offered by the Common Council, and his report was unanimously accepted.

Steam Fire Engines which then met with so much opposition are now universally approved by the Fire Department throughout the country.

Mr. BLUNT also recommended the lighting of Piers by means of Reflectors, which plan was adopted, and has saved many valuable lives.

When the question of bringing a greater supply of Croton Water over High Bridge was agitated, Mr. BLUNT was the first to recommend the use of wrought iron pipes for the purpose, until a permanent structure could be finished.

At the Election in 1856 he was again elected Alderman, and represented the Fifteenth Ward, where he then lived, in 1857.

Here, again, he was conspicuous in his persistent and determined opposition to all jobs and fat contracts, and succeeded in stopping many of them.

He successfully opposed the sale of the Lowber Market property, and the scheme was abandoned for that year.

When the Police law was changed, he battled against FERNANDO WOOD'S friends, and sustained the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The entire force subsequently serenaded him at his residence. Mr. BLUNT has always sustained the force by his votes and speeches, and when the appropriation for their salaries was exhausted, he urged upon A. V. STOUT, Esq., then Chamberlain, to advance the money, notwithstanding the deficiency, and pledged himself to vote for the appropriation in the Board of Supervisors.

When the Board of Supervisors was reorganized under the Act of 1857, he was elected to that Board, and has been distinguished as a Supervisor for his zeal in protecting the best interests of the County.

When the new Board of Supervisors entered upon their duties in 1858, they found many thousands of dollars of arrearages for supplies furnished the County in previous years.

Most of these bills were examined by Mr. BLUNT, and by careful auditing on his part, the amounts were reduced in some instances more than one-half, and a great reduction made in the gross amount.

Since then, the expenditures have been kept within the amounts appropriated and raised for the year, with a balance to the credit of the County to begin the new year.

Mr. BLUNT, by his own personal efforts in exposing fraudulent measures, has prevented many of them being passed.

His opposition to the contract made by the Commissioners of Records, under which eight hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been expended, has been most determined, and he succeeded in defeating some of the appropriations proposed to be made for them.

When the rebellion commenced in earnest, and the President called for troops to defend the Capital, Mr. BLUNT devoted more time and spent more money in sending troops to the seat of war than any other private or public citizen in this City.

He was engaged night and day in equipping the regiments, providing transportation, &c., and without receiving one dollar compensation from the Government.

Before the draft was made in this City, Mr. BLUNT recommended the appropriation of two millions of dollars to procure Volunteers, and thus avoid the necessity of a draft; but he was not able at that time to secure the appropriation.

After the draft was made, and while the Common Council, who had voted three millions of dollars to exempt substitutes, could not agree as to the manner of spending the money, the Board of Supervisors, with the Mayor and Comptroller, adopted a plan by which two millions of dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Supervisor BLUNT was selected by the Committee to carry out the provisions of the ordinance thus adopted, to procure substitutes for drafted men.

By the manner in which Mr. BLUNT managed the operations, the Firemen, Militia, Policemen and poor men, who were unable to pay the three hundred dollars exemption, were provided with substitutes, and the total cost did not reach six hundred thousand dollars. Thus, the Government got the men, and the Police, the Firemen, the Militia and others were relieved from the necessity of paying the three hundred dollars or going into the army.

So methodical and business-like were his arrangements in this expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars, that when he closed up the work, the cash balanced to a cent. Vouchers for every expenditure were filed with the Comptroller, and a balance remained of nearly one and a half millions of dollars.

When the new call for troops was made by the President, Mr. BLUNT was satisfied that, with proper bounties, a sufficient number of Volunteers could be procured to furnish the quota of the City and County of New-York, and, on his recommendation, two millions of dollars have been appropriated to procure the Volunteers.

Mr. BLUNT is a hard working man, in whatever he undertakes. Quick to discover a fraud, he is never cheated.

Liberal with his own money, he is scrupulously careful of that belonging to the public.

He would make an active, energetic Mayor.

Having risen from the ranks, he is one of the people, and knows how to take care of their interests.

He does not steal himself, nor will he let anyone else, if he can help it.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKeon, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR:

GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for reelection in the Fourth Judicial District. I respectfully ask your aid, and that you will obtain for me the support of your friends and clients. WM. H. VAN COTT.
Nov. 25, 1863.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH AND IXTH WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIIth and XXth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 8th District, 18th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination,
For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and IXth WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
WM. E. SMITH.

JAMES H. WELSH FOR RE-ELECTION as Police Justice—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, Seventh Judicial District.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.
HEADQUARTERS,
No. 663 Broadway.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.
For Alderman.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE FOR POLICE JUSTICE.
VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT.

To the Citizens of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards:

At the election to be held on the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.

His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the fearless manner in which he has always discharged his duties, preeminently qualify him to perform the duties of the office.

Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William F. Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor.
William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor.
Francis R. Tillou, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 16 West 28th-st.
L. W. Hoffman, No. 23 East 20th-st.
Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 1 East 29th-st.
Rev. H. E. Montgomery, No. 115 East 20th-st.
Daniel Sanford, No. 50 West 37th-st.
William P. Carey, No. 249 5th-av.
Nahum Sullivan, No. 8 East 29th-st.
R. A. Witthaus, No. 31 West 34th-st.
George V. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 28th-st.
William F. George, No. 187 East 18th-st.
D. B. Turner, No. 245 5th-av.
Walter Magee, No. 36 East 28th-st.
John Foster, No. 149 East 18th-st.
Willett Seaman, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Yates, No. 4 East 22d-st.
George A. Peters, M. D., No. 20 West 26th-st.
Ross Wood, No. 2 West 29th-st.
Hugh Auchincloss, No. 15 East 29th-st.
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd.
Smith Cliff, No. 15 West 28th-st.
George Elliott, Jr., M. D., No. 15 West 29th-st.
C. Delmonico, 14th-st. and 5th-av.
Phillip Caswell, Jr., 5th-av. Hotel.
Charles H. Kerner, Clarendon Hotel.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNANIMOUS NOMINATIONS.

For Alderman, Fourteenth Alderman District, XVIIIth Ward,
RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr., No. 128 5th-av.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, No. 79 5th-av.
DAVID E. JAQUES, No. 220 West 22d-st.
GEORGE McLEAN, No. 134 West 22d-st.
JEREMIAH PANGBURN, No. 735 Greenwich-st.
JAMES GALWAY, No. 236 Bleecker-st.
ELBERT ROBERTSON, 3d-av.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 163 East 15th-st.
For School Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER, No. 1[illegible] 3d-av.
For School Trustees,
EDWARD COOPER, No. 8 Lexington-av.
THOMAS STEVENSON, No. 166 East 2[illegible]-st.
For Police Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
RICHARD KELLY, No. 111 East 24th-st.
For Civil Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
THEODORE J. FONDA, No. 168 East 23d-st.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
For Civil Justice,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.)
DAVID E. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

UNION MASS MEETING.

The Union citizens of the XXth Ward will hold a Ratification Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1863, at Lincoln Hall, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., to ratify the Union nominations for Mayor, Councilmen and School officers. Addresses by
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
Hon. F. A. CONKLING,
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and others.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
Sixth Judicial District,
THEODORE J. FONDA.

To the Voters of the District:

I earnestly ask the support of the members of the Bar, and of all voters opposed to the constant changing of our Judges merely to subserve party ends.
THEODORE J. FONDA.

A CARD
TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

An absurd story has been circulated industriously in the District, to the effect that I have retired or am about retiring from the candidacy for Police Justice. I give it an emphatic contradiction. I shall remain a candidate for that office till the close of the polls on Tuesday next.
Nov. 26, 1863. W. DRAKE PARSONS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

At a Convention of the Constitutional Union Organization, held at Constitution Hall, corner 3d-av. and 22d-st., Nov. 25, 1863, JAMES MAHONEY, for Police Justice, and GEORGE C. BARRETT, for Civil Justice, were unanimously nominated.
PETER WOODS, Chairman.
C. BUSCALL, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATIONS

For Councilmen Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards:
JAMES E. WATSON,
NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, Jr.,
WILLIAM STARRITT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP,
MICHAEL SNYDER.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, JACOB C. BOGERT; for Inspector of Common Schools, GEORGE F. MERKLEE; for Trustees, WM. H. GEDNEY, H. F. LEE. C. C. CRANE, Chairman Nominating Convention.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

TAMMANY HALL.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON.
FORBES HOLLAND, Chairman.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Civil Justice, Fourth Judicial District,
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards,
WILLIAM H. VAN COTT.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
REGULAR NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM L. ELY.

12TH, 19TH AND 22D WARDS,
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
For Civil Justice,
CHARLES E. JENKINS.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, MERCHANTS AND business men of the City of New-York, in favor of securing to our City an efficient and economical administration, by the election to the Mayoralty of C. GODFREY GUNTHER, the honest, capable and faithful candidate of the people, respectfully call upon our fellow citizens to assemble at Hanover-square, Junction of Pearl and William streets, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock.

R. J. Brown,	Philip W. Engs,
Henry Ginnel,	Strasburger & Nuller,
Fredk. Schuchardt,	Hettel & Klingenberg,
Andrew Clark & Co.,	Windle & Co.,
H. Bergman,	H. S. Van Riper,
Ward, Close & Co.,	Wm. Hall & Sons,
Firth, Son & Co.,	J. Black,
John Sattig,	John McKewen,
Daniel Barlen,	Place & Louing,
F. A. C. Henrichs,	John Hoope,
C. W. Faber,	Benj. Douglas,
George Tieman,	William Radde,
C. Schwarzwalder,	Chas. G. Thurston,
Hiram Young,	John Kropp,
T. Martin,	Geo. H. Stearns,
A. B. Holmboe,	C. V. Clark,
Thomas Ryan,	R. L. Monroe,
Wm. H. Kneeland,	D. O. Valentine,
George J. Kraft,	Wm. A. Lilienthal,
Abraham C. Duryee,	C. H. E. Schultorn,
Oveso & Bosquita,	Henry Biretto,
Fredk. Michel,	Joseph Olmein,
Jas. W. Brewer,	Geo. B. McClain,
Chas. A. Herpech,	Louis Schwarz,
Calkins & Darrow,	C. L. Eugoin,
	And many others.

GAME OF DRAUGHTS—BY HENRY SPAYTH.—A new treatise, containing over 400 games and positions. Price $1 25. Postpaid. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, New-York.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JOHN WILLIS is the Citizens' Candidate for Police Justice. The report that [illegible]

VOTE FOR JAMES H. [illegible] for Justice, Third Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
Comprising Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.

The undersigned, residents of the Fourth Judicial District, friendly to the reelection of WM. H. VAN COTT as Civil Justice, and the election of WM. H. MANSFIELD as Police Justice, will hold a meeting at the house of S. Kapner, No. 128 East Houston-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

S. Kapner, No. 128	E. Rotstein,	H. Brill,
E. Houston-st.	H. Vale,	J. Rosenthal,
Peter Klippel,	W. Siegel,	Emil Lipman,
John Schub,	W. Mumm,	George Rothman,
H. Stern,	— Friedberg,	H. Lauterbach,
H. Pohl,	Capt. Buse,	David Roth,
H. Munther,	F. Rabe,	C. Bohmann,
— Kuhner,	F. Lang,	W. Steinhard,
C. Kart,	S. Isaacs,	John Loib,
Dr. Goenitz,	Chas. Scuder,	E. Bergman,
M. Weirich,	J. Handel,	A. Ostrand,
and hundreds of other citizens.		

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Republican electors of the City and County of New-York opposed to the buying and selling of offices by close corporations, and in favor of the honest and economical administration of our municipal affairs, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,
on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
at 7½ o'clock,
to ratify the nomination of
C. GODFREY GUNTHER
FOR
MAYOR OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to address the meeting, and are expected to be present:

Hon. Franklin Pierce,	Hon. Horatio Seymour,
Hon. Joel Parker,	Hon. Francis Kernan,
Hon. Charles O'Conor,	Hon. Henry Hilton,
Hon. Florence McCarthy,	Hon. D. B. St. John,
Hon. J. C. T. Smidt,	Hon. James T. Brady,
Hon. John T. Hoffman,	Hon. Joseph T. Thayer,
Hon. Eli E. Norton,	Hon. Theo. R. Tomlinson,
Hon. Isaiah Rynders,	Hon. Stephen P. Russel,
Adolphus Sonkmann,	Dr. Philip Merckle,
Dr. Max Langenswartz,	Hon. John Kelly,
Max Greege, Esq.,	George Peckham, Esq.
Hon. John McKeon.	

By order of the Democratic General Committee,
JOHN McKEON, President.
T. E. MAYNER, THOS. McGRANE, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WHITSON, JOHN H. CONNELL, Secretaries.
D. A. HELETY, Corresponding Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM E. SMITH.
For Councilmen,
WILLIAM H. HOUSNER, ABRAHAM E. DATES,
WILLIAM HEPBURN, JOHN H. PULLIS,
ELBERT ROBINSON, WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
JACOB C. BOGERT.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE.
For Trustees,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, HENRY F. LEE.
ABRAHAM VAN ORDEN, Chairman.
WILLIAM EDWARDS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
DAVID W. ALLEN.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
[illegible] ATTERBURY.
Albon P. Man, Wm. E. Dodge, Le Grand B. Cannon, James Underhill, Samuel Sheldon, W. W. De Forest, Wm. Walter Phelps, John H. Sherwood, John B. Peterson, Elliott F. Shepard—Nominating Committee.
THOS. B. ASTEN, President Association.
RENE. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

UNION AND CONSTITUTIONAL NOMINATIONS.
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the delegates of the VIIth Judicial District, composed of the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, in joint Convention, the following nominations were unanimously made:
For Police Justice,
JAMES H. WELSH,
of the XIIth Ward.
For Civil Justice,
CHARLES E. JENKINS,
of the XXIId Ward.
AMOS J. WILLIAMSON,
Chairman Conv. for Civil Justice.
SAMUEL SCOTT,
Chairman Conv. for Police Justice.
G. T[illegible]SON, W. T. [illegible], Secretaries.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
(MOZART AND McKEON.)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
GEO. C. BARRETT.
F. H. CHURCHILL, Chairman McKeon Con. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Chairman Mozart Con.
P. H. McDONOUGH, Sec. MARTIN A. KELLY, Sec.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
McKeon organization. Tammany Hall.
DR. W. MURPHY, Chairman. I. H. BROWN, Chairman.
WM. H. MURPHY, Sec'y. ED. COOPER, Secretary.
Citizens' Association of XVIIth Ward.
DR. WM. HIBBARD, Chairman.
GILBERT E. UNDERHILL, GEORGE KELSEY, Secretaries.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS, 8TH AND 9TH WARDS.
For Police Justice,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
JAMES M. MURRAY.
JAMES M. MURRAY.
JAMES M. MURRAY.
JAMES M. MURRAY.

17TH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner—JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Inspector—SAMUEL R. SMITH.
For Trustees, Long Term, }—FREDERICK C. WAGNER. }—SAMUEL F. PATTERSON.
Short Term—JOSEPH KANOMERER.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association will be held at No. 6[illegible] 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
RENE. E. DUNCAN, Secretary.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM A. WALKER.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
GEORGE J. GREGORY.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES
will address the Merchants and Taxpayers at the Orison Blunt Ratification Meeting in Wall-st., at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

GALUSHA A. GROW
will speak at the Merchants' and Taxpayers' Meeting in Wall-st., THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

MERCHANTS' AND TAXPAYERS' ORISON BLUNT Ratification Meeting in Wall-st., THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Speakers—William E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, Elliot C. Cowdin, William Fullerton, Henry Nicoll, Horace Greeley, Henry E. Smith, Henry J. Raymond, Gov. E. D. Morgan, and others.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Liverpool and Queenstown, per steamship CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamship TEUTONIA, will close at this office on Saturday, 28th day of November, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at the uptown Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and [illegible] A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., Nov. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the spurious stock, fraudulently issued by the late Transfer Agent, Robert Schuyler, that the Company are now prepared to deliver the certificates for the new capital shares, pursuant to the compromise recently agreed upon. E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

PILES, PILES.—THE WORST CASES, of long standing, can completely be cured—by a new invention that holds them up, and, by its use, entirely removing them, or the money refunded. Sent by mail on receipt of $3. Address Dr. W. E. HALL, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS, NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN and FIFTEEN DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD [illegible] SILVER, DIAMONDS AND WATCHES, bought by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN [illegible] HUNDRED DOLLARS [illegible] GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A professed woman cook of French, German, and American cooking, the serving of dinners for parties in the most recent manner; understands all kinds of confectionary; having lived in the first families as head cook for a number of years, and cannot be surpassed. Call in the fancy store, No. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]-st. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—I have now waiting for situations, some most excellent domestics, both Protestant and Catholic, whose references are unexceptionable, and from the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 33 Court-st., (Hamilton Building) Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls; one as first-rate cook and to assist at washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference; the latter has lived for the last twelve years with one family. Call at No. 125 East 28th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR HOUSEWORK.—A respectable woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent bread, pie and biscuit baker; no objection to go any distance in the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; also, a chambermaid and seamstress; good City references. Address or apply for two days, T. SANDERS, No. 45 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Call at No. 126 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as a good cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has no objection of going in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 114 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 37 West 3th-st. Ring the middle bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in every capacity. Call or address No. 211 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook—one who understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 136 West 20th-st., in rear.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her cook, who is a good plain cook; makes pies, pastry, jellies, &c. Call at No. 120 West 16th-st., on Friday or Saturday.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid, and to assist in washing; best of City references. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to a boarding-house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A German Protestant woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; understands her business in all its branches; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. [illegible] West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; will assist with the washing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—BY A WOman of experience, a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as family seamstress; can furnish the best of reference as to capability and respectability. Call for 2 days at No. 26 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible], with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; is quick at the needle; is kind and attentive to children. Wages, $7. Call at No. 103 East 21st-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman desires a situation as infant's nurse; is willing to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 207 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American Protestant, as seamstress; can also operate on machines; would take care of children or assist with chamberwork if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 298 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress in a private family, who understands her business thoroughly; best of City testimonials from her last employer. Apply at No. 387 6th-av., in the candy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress a situation as regular laundress in the City or country, or as waitress and to do fine washing; wages $8. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

A PROTESTANT NURSE OF MANY years' experience in the care of infants wants a situation. Can take the entire charge; is a neat sewer; is highly recommended by the best families in the City. Call at No. 462 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a commission produce business; am acquainted in a good produce section, and could influence some trade; wages no object if a good situation can be obtained. Good reference will be given as to integrity and ability. Apply at No. 67 Cliff-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED—HAS A thorough practical knowledge of farming and gardening; no objections as cut cord wood or make rails until the Spring opens. Call on or address H. R., at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener; understands grapery, green-house, fruit and flowers and vegetables; has eight years' reference; will be disengaged on the 30th instant. Address GEORGE ENNIS, Stapleton, Staten Island, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call or address M. D., No. 10 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as coachman; has lived with the most respectable families in this City and Brooklyn the past fifteen years; is a careful driver; understands his business; is strictly sober and honest; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Englishman of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman; has the best of City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 28 East 18th st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a sober, steady man as coachman, or as plain gardener; understands both; will be found willing and obliging and to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 157 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a sober, steady man, who understands the care of horses; is a good driver; has lived four years in his last place; the best of reference can be given. Address D. L., Box No. 126 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as groom and coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 60 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A STEADY, REspectable Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; first-class City references. Call or address at the office of John Cisty, No. 126 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable Protestant man is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman, &c.; has good references and is willing to go in the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 207 4th-av.

AS GROOM.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as groom in the City, or would go in the country as coachman; good reference from last employer's. Address, for two days, T. SANDERS, No. 45 3d-av.

AS PORTER.—A SCOTCHMAN, NEWLY ARrived, wants a situation as porter in a store; is acquainted with the use of tools; can give good references. A note addressed B., for three days, at No. 207 Broadway, will meet with prompt attention.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as a first-class waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly well, and all things required of him; has the best of City references. Call or address T. C., at No. 616 Broadway, in the bakery.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active middle-aged man—unmarried; has lived five years with a respectable family in the City; wages no object. Address F., No. 308 4th-av., corner 21st-st., ladies' shoe-store.

AS SECOND WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE young man is desirous of obtaining a situation as second waiter; is competent and has good references; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 207 4th-av.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN WHO, for several years, has held important and responsible positions, desires an engagement in a commercial or mercantile house; references of the highest character to present and former employers. Address G. J. B., Box No. 229 Times Office.

TO ARCHITECTS.—A YOUNG MAN, SIX years in a first-class city office, wishes a permanent situation in an equally respectable office where a fair remuneration will be paid for his services. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 125 Times Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.
Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.
WILLIAM GARSIDE, Washington Factory, Newark, N. J.

A NURSE—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse, perfectly familiar with the care of children and plain sewing, having the best of references. Apply at No. [illegible] Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY'S MAID—WANTED AT THE French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 102 East 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., a first-class lady's maid for the State of Rhode Island. Apply immediately.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT single man as waiter, in a private family. Apply (with reference) at No. 16 West 20th-st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITRESS and chambermaid in a small family. Apply to-day, (Friday) between 3 and 4 P. M., at No. 16 East 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A corner on 6th-av., above 23d-st.
House and lot on 5th-av., near 10th-st.
House and lot No. 150 Wooster-st., near Bleecker; 25x100.
Vacant lot on 8th-av., opposite Central Park.
Vacant lot on 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Vacant lot on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Vacant lot on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Vacant lot on 57th-st., near 6th-av.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH avs., opposite the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
ALSO,
A very desirable front on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located, and suitable for immediate improvements.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, with or without the furniture—possession 1st January—the 4-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 13 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.
The house is 21x55, is in perfect order, and has been recently painted throughout.
The furniture is first-class and is nearly new. Burglar-proof safe, new billiard-table, &c.
Price for the whole, $30,000.
For permits to see the house—without which it will not be shown—apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, with possession on 1st May next, the first-class 4-story brown-stone house No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av., and adjoining the residence of Gen. McClellan. The house has all the modern improvements, built and finished in the best manner. Has large back building, with handsome dining-room, butler's pantry, laundry, &c., &c. Is handsomely and completely furnished. House 25 feet wide. Price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The property known as the Church of Messiah, opposite the New-York Hotel, being 84 feet front, with privilege of building over a 10-ft. alley-way on the side, making a frontage of 94 feet by a depth of 120 feet. Price $180,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone dwelling, containing 14 rooms and all the modern improvements, in Dean-st., between Hoyt and Smith sts., Brooklyn. Lot 22½x100 ft.; house 22½x45 ft. Possession when desired. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, or No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A first-class, elegant, four-story, high-stoop, full-sized, brown-stone corner house and lot, desirably located on Madison-av., replete with all modern improvements, and in complete order. For terms apply to LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, 30 acres of land on Staten Island, containing an abundance of the best clay for bricks, with water front, where vessels of large size can load. Excellent brick have been made on the premises. For particulars apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 261 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 300 ACRES for sale or exchange for a smaller one; healthy situation, well watered and fenced; about half in wood; superior dwelling-house and outbuildings, &c. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at JOHN MAXWELL'S office, No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE double two-story dwelling-house No. 61 Amity-st., has gas, chandeliers, Croton, bath, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st. Can be seen during the day.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS. BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—*Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c.* Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 67 Fulton-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.
FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-law 6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.
JOHN E. COLE, LEONARD RICHARDSON, } Executors.
n25-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT, FERRIS TRIPP, } Executors.
o30-law6mF

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day.
American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.
India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 Broadway, between 12th and 14th sts.

FLAGGING, CURBING AND REPAIRING SIDEWALKS.—Orders received at the old established yard, No. 292 Cherry-st. Also, a general assortment of blue stone for sale. E. DONALDSON.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Department at Washington having filled all back *orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.*
6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purpose of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 4, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
Wm. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.
PETER COOPER, GEORGE OPDYKE, FREEMAN CLARKE, DAVID DOWS, JOSEPH STUART, HENRY W. T. MALI, BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, } Commissioners.

CARD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

Parties who have received circulars from this Company, on which the postage was unpaid, are hereby informed that the stamps were affixed in every instance, and have doubtless been detached during their progress through the mail. All such instances will be promptly rectified, and the postage refunded on application at this office.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,200, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,476, 762, 765, 1,066, 1,160, 1,619, 1,674, 1,660, 1,979, 1,990, 2,155, 2,288, 2,339, 2,306, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,588, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 56 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,800, will be due April 1, 1864.
W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDRY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. Quartermasters checks and vouchers.
and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 50 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transfer certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
WM. A. COBB, President.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES of every description purchased.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 57 William-st.

JOHN E. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. C. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. [illegible] MARSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. VERBROOK, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 82 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 15th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 5th and opened on the 10th December, 1863. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$500 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage—EDWARD A. FRASER, *Counselor-at-Law and Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway*, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT STATE 6's OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS FOR SALE, BY A. H. ALMY, No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank building.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 25 to Dec. 1. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY," NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $[illegible], and interest thereon, which interest is payable on the 1st day of July, [illegible], amounting to [illegible]; and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,327, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.
DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
COTTON.
DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, directed by the Honorable District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1., 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., as follows:
Cargo Schooner MARTHA JANE—
69 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo Schooner SEA BIRD—
10 bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo Steamer MAIL—
92 bales and packages Sea Island Cotton.
90 bales and packages Upland Cotton.
6 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Catalogues, and samples of Cotton, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, BILLIARD TABLE, GAS CHANDELIERS, FIXTURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1863, at 11 o'clock at the mansion, No. 180 2d-av., next to corner of 12th-st., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, *consisting in part*

DRAWING ROOMS.
elaborately carved rosewood parlor furniture in rich flowered satin; elegant rosewood etageres, with mirrors; fine marqueterie secretaire; carved rosewood centre tables; superb ormolu and bronze clocks, with candle branches to match; fine French plate mirrors, richly decorated vases, elegant flowered satin curtains, very rich Axminster carpets.

LIBRARY.
Fine rosewood lounges, Turkish easy chairs, side chairs, elaborately carved walnut library bookcase, very large size, library table, secretaries, rich curtains, velvet carpet.

DINING ROOM.
Very heavily carved solid oak extension table, elegant oak buffet, marble top, fine arm and side dining chairs in leather, cloth window curtains, a fine assortment of French China and glass ware, rich velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.
Elaborately carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, armoires-a-glace, marble top dressing bureaus, lounges, easy chairs, book etageres, side tables, enameled cottage suites, spring beds, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, satin bed spreads, blankets, sheets, quilts, rich satin and brocatel curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, matting, &c.

HALLS AND STAIRWAYS.
Elegant rosewood hall stand, large size, French plate mirror back, hall chairs, &c.

ALSO,
all the elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, brackets and fixtures throughout the house; fine rosewood billiard table, Phelan's patent; balls, cues, &c., complete, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in broc., lace window curtains, gilt frame pier and mantle glasses, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus, brocatel window curtains, gilt cornices, elegant carved black walnut bookcase, rosewood wardrobe, cane seat chairs, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top centre tables, China, crockery and glass ware; also, old paintings, kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-ST., NEAR THE BOWERY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., executor of estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, deceased:
Fifth-st.—The valuable plot of ground with the buildings thereon, on the south side of 5th-st., 213 feet 3 inches east of the Bowery, being 48 feet 3 inches front, 51 feet 6 inches rear, by 96 feet 3 inches, east side 136 feet 3 inches, west side being an irregular line. Maps may be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 26, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or *any other stores.*

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:
On Route No. 1 .... $100,000
On Route No. 2 200,000
On Route No. 3 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, and south side, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Fifty-eighth-street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Franklin-street; also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots west side First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 15.
For steam fire-engine and tender for No. 1.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 28th inst. for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city,

PACKING BOXES,

the specifications for which can be seen at this office. Deliveries to commence within five days from the date of the award.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, and how many they can deliver daily. A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to
D. H. VINTON, Lieut.-Col.
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 1[illegible], 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all *the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve* months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

[illegible]

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of the Government [illegible].

[illegible]

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the City of New-York. Every person bidding for this work must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it. The City ordinance fixing the rates of cartage authorizes certain prices for carting a load of 1,500 pounds varying according to distance. Bidders will be required to state their prices for carting the same number of pounds to the load the distances as mentioned in the ordinance above referred to. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $50,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for carting Government Stores."
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

The Department will, until the 21st day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers and deck-plating for one vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor, stringers and deck-plating, and may be for one or more vessels, but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel; that is, the deck-plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately.

DECK ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the side line of the vessel; also to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the date of contract.

WROUGHT IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will taper one way for the length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in length twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper scarph one (1) foot long, one-half of the scarph to be taken from the end of each. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight (8) months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz.:

1 plate 15 feet long by 30 inches wide.
23 plates 15 feet long by 39 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 6 inches long by 33 inches wide.
24 plates 15 feet long by 3[illegible] inches wide.
2 plates 10 feet 6 inches long by 30 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 3 inches long by 30 inches wide.
54 plates 7 feet 7 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 5¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 5½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 1¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1 inch long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet ¾ inch long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet ¼ inch long by 45 inches wide.
18 plates 7 feet long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 10 feet long by 26 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 3 inches long by 33 inches wide.

The whole of the side-armors to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight, and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from the date of the contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New-York, Navy-yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interest so require.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy-yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 2,000 or more tons of pure soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time within ninety days from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfillment of any contract, that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Lead."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until Dec. 15, 1863, for $200,000 seven per cent. bonds of this Company, to be for the construction of the draw-bridge across the main channel of the Mississippi River at Clinton.

The bonds will be $1,000 each, redeemable Jan. 1, 1883, after the entire bonded debt of the Company is canceled by the sinking funds, and are a lien upon the whole revenues of the road.

The interest will be payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year; principal and interest payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York.

The Company will reject all bids which are not satisfactory and will not entertain any for less than par. Payment for the bonds awarded will be required from the 1st to the 15th January next in funds par in New-York.

Proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to "W. M. Larrabee, Secretary, Chicago, Ill."
W. H. BROWN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on 43d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHARLES H. LYONS, THOMAS CRIMMINS, WILLIAM HITCHMAN, } Committee.
Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM-STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1864.

A List of Articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JOHN N. HAYWARD, DANIEL SLOTE, JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, } Committee on Supplies.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 867 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
First introduced and now use the nitrous oxide gas. Dr. Colton, the original demonstrator, administers it. Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 288 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 60 to 100-horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order, and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COAL.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for merchandise; 1,[illegible] acres located in the southwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It searches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
S. C. OAKLEY, No. 15 Day-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology, European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of E. B. LANDON, No. 85 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, at no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventive are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, induces refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government Stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York—or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Duane-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 129½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

TROPICAL BALSAM.
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROS. & CO.

This celebrated and unparalleled medicine, composed only of saluciferous and purifying vegetables, has been for many years past and is still the great popular remedy of South America, for the infallible cure of phthisis and other diseases of the chest; affections resulting from falls, blows, or bruises, however severe; hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache, toothache, and other diseases.

This most valuable medicine has been recently introduced in this country, and both its internal and external use has in all cases produced wonderfully successful results.

Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1. General Depot at WM. H. RIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the Drug Stores generally.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,847, Boston, Mass.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1830. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
Fifth Collection District State of New-York.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864; That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1863.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement Thirty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, and Jay-street, from Greenwich to Washington-streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues; also all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and upon the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, and upon the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and south of Forty-seventh-street; also all the lots on both sides of Jay-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 13, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.
HASLETT McKIM,
JOHN H. McKIM,
ROBERT McKIM.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS. & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM R. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 229 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York.
GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. R. STONE.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firms of JESSUP & COLE, and R. COLE & CO., was dissolved on the 14th inst., by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to sign the name of the firms in liquidation of the debts. All persons having claims against said firms will please present the same for payment.
SILAS H. JESSUP,
RHOADES COLE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
J. B. SCHOENER,
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN R. L. CUTTING, Jr., into partnership with me, and will continue the stock business under the firm of R. L. CUTTING & CO.
R. L. CUTTING.
Nov. 23, 1863.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 4,400 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. Prowse,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin ... $90
Intermediate ... 40
Steerage ... 30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $65, $100.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednes'y, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,266	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,073	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin ... $80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ... 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday ... Nov. 28.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... Dec. 5.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday ... Dec. 12.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 28.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ... 7th December.
MONDAY ... 4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P. ... $45
Passage money—to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTNAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 361 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 369 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:27 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. S. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED MULES, alike in color and size, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, tried and sound in every respect. For particulars, address WM. H. BROWN, No. 86 Front-st., Newburgh, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TWENTY-FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock,
SECOND NIGHT OF
FAUST.
GRAND OPERA IN FIVE ACTS BY GOUNOD.
ACT I.—Faust and Mephistopheles—The Compact.
ACT II.—The Kermesse.
ACT III.—The Garden.
ACT IV.—Repentance.
ACT V.—Death.

The reception accorded this work when presented for the first time at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening was alike flattering to the composer and gratifying to the Director. The unqualified success thus achieved has unusual significance, since no attempt had been made beforehand to predispose the public in favor of "Faust." There was no effort made to create a success d'estime by the employment of claqueurs, as is too frequently done even in the principal opera-houses of Europe upon occasions of such importance to the management and artists. Decision as to the merits of the music was left entirely to the very large and intelligent audience present, and a sufficient proof of the unbiased nature of the verdict obtained is had in the fact that the performance was listened to with breathless attention, and that the increased satisfaction was manifested at the close of each act, culminating in a burst of spontaneous enthusiasm indicative of the great pleasure derived from the entire opera. When it is remembered that "Faust" is a work exceedingly original in treatment, in fact a decided innovation upon the standard method of lyric composition that hardly a note of the score had been given in this country, that the melodic forms used are perfectly novel in character, and that the composer has sedulously avoided the introduction of stereotyped musical climaxes for the purpose of creating momentary sensations, it is highly creditable to the taste and judgment of the New-York public that it has pronounced so unanimously in favor of this opera after a single hearing.

FAUST
will be produced with
NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following very complete cast:
Margherita ... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel ... Mlle HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust ... Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistopheles ... Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin ... Sig. G. YPPOLITO
Wagner ... Sig. D. COLETTI
Martha ... Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor ... MAX MARETZEK.
NOTICE.—The overture will commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.
As the intermission between the first and second acts is of very short duration, the audience is respectfully requested not to leave their seats.
The following new scenes have been painted expressly for this opera by Mr. Minard Lewis:
ACT I.—Faust's Study.
ACT III.—Margherita's Garden—Moonlight.
ACT V.—Prison Scene—Spirit of Margherita borne from earth by angels.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1,
GRAND COMBINATION AND
FAREWELL MATINEE.
The entire opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA,
with its great cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in her great role of Amina.
Between the first and second acts
MME. VIRGINIA LORINI
will sing the grand aria from
SEMIRAMIS.
The performance will conclude with the grand scena and aria of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
BY MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
In her unapproachable character of Norma.
Positively her only appearance.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½,
will be presented Bellini's grand Opera of
NORMA,
with its incomparable New-York cast.
The sale of secured seats and tickets commences THIS MORNING at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.
NOTICE.—Stockholders purchasing seats are requested to show their tickets at the Academy.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful
SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE and STATUARY,
OF ALL LANDS AND AGES,
are presented in a series of superb views, taken by that
GREATEST OF ARTISTS, THE SUN;
thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet (or twenty-five feet square,) in one view, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.
FRIDAY, TO AND FRO. The Trosachs Hotel, Scotland. The Observatory at Greenwich. THE LILY FOUNTAIN IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE. Panorama of London. ARIEL. Dorothea. St. George and the Dragon. STATUE OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM. Obelisk on the Place de la Concorde, Paris. The Pavilion Rohan, New-Louvre. The Place du Chatelet, Paris. Theatre de la Gaiete. The Fountain of St. Michel. The New-Louvre Palace. THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE. The Hotel de Ville. Lyons seen from Fourvieres. THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS. Minerva protecting a Warrior. The Colonnade of the Palace at Potsdam. The Church of St. Basilius at Moscow. Moscow from the Kremlin. The Pasarski Monument at Moscow. The Cascades of Garvarni, Switzerland. The Cathedral of Messina. PANORAMA OF PALERMO. Mount Cervin and the Lac de Gornet. THE HYPÆTHRAL TEMPLE AT PHILAE OR PHARAOH'S BED, EGYPT. The Hypæthral Temple—another view. The Principal Court of the Large Temple of Philae. View of the First Cataract of the Nile. Distant View of the Plain and City of Damascus. MONASTERY OF ST. SABA, NEAR JERUSALEM. Sebastich, the ancient Samaria. Baalbec, the Octagon Temple. Jerusalem from the top of the Citadel. Natural Steps, near Montmorenci. The Rapids of Niagara from Lunar Island. The Flume, White Mountains. Webster's Statue, Boston. FRANKLIN'S STATUE, BOSTON. POWERS' GREEK SLAVE. The Bath. Genesee Valley and Falls, N. Y. Fairmount, Philadelphia. GIRARD COLLEGE. Mount Carbon, near Pottsville, Penn. The Old Capitol. The United States Treasury, at Washington. Chromotrope. Good Night.
By special request, the beautiful Spectral Illusion of "LA DAME BLANCHE," or "THE WHITE LADY," will be repeated.
During this week the Travels and Adventures of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER in Europe will be one subject of special illustration.
Doors open at 6¾; Tours begin at 7¾ P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
Grand Matinées for Families every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

IRVING HALL. THEODORE THOMAS.
SIXTH GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 28.
Doors open at 12. Commence at 1 o'clock.
MRS. J. M. MOTTE
will assist, together with the FULL ORCHESTRA, composing the best instrumental talent in the City.
The following brilliant Programme will be performed:
Symphonie No. 1, by ... BEETHOVEN
SELECTIONS FROM FAUST, LA GAZELLE POLKA,
OVERTURE TO PRECIOSA,
CHOPIN'S GREAT WALTZ, &c., &c., &c.
Single tickets 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one matinée, or one person to six matinées, two dollars.
Tickets for sale at Irving Hall, and music stores.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND CONCERT,
Vocal and instrumental,
of the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 28,
Assisted by the following most eminent artists:
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR, Soprano,
Mr. WM. LOTTI, Tenor,
Messrs. S. B. Mills and Coust. Demuth, Piano,
Messrs. Bergner, Mollenhauer,
Luhde and Bergmann, Violoncello,
And an Orchestra of fifty first-class performers,
Musical Director and Conductor,
CARL BERGMANN.
Admission 50 cts. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
belonging to
JOHN WOLF, Esq.,
is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-colored drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE,
"MERCY'S DREAM."
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 19, 2 P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18, 12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21, 2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20, 1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24, 7 A.M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 3¼ P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26, 3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26, 7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 9½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27, 8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30, 10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Stonington and New-London.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1863.
Grand Holiday Attractions Continued.
THE GREATEST WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
THREE ENORMOUS GIANTS.
THE ARABIAN GIANT,
born in the City of Jerusalem, 22 years old,
EIGHT FEET HIGH, AND WEIGHS [illegible] POUNDS.
One of the most splendid men ever seen.
ANNA SWAN,
the Nova Scotia
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
17 years old, weighing 370 pounds and stands
EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!
and still growing—the tallest girl ever known. In fact, her COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS are such that she really seems to
BELONG TO ANOTHER RACE OF BEINGS.
The
GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,
only 18 years old, and
EIGHT FEET HIGH.
In contrast with these tall wonders may be seen
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
24 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH,
AND
WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!
NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST
of humanity seen on the face of the globe.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½
at each of which will be produced
THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMA,
THE SHADE;
or,
THE BOND OF DEATH,
in which will be introduced
THE GREAT GHOSTAL SPECTRE.
Also, the admired Musical Comedietta,
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
in which Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM COMERSAL appear in the leading characters.
MISS DORA DAWRON,
THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
also appears in a favorite double-voiced duet.
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY.
Three Splendid Groups of
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
representing the
DYING SCENE OF A SPANISH CHIEFTAIN,
THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA,
KING CHARLES THE SECOND
and
NELL GWYNNE.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
THE LIVING MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
NO MORE DEADHEADS! POSITIVELY NO FREE ADMISSION UNDER ANY PRETENCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
H. FROST ... MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling the attention of the public to this, the most
SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS
building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York, in unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The abovenamed premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated, carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of
GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE,
unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world. Even the far-famed
GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
so constructed, that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds there congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the
EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.
The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.
THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY
is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which terminates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the admiration of that Merciful Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefits the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
sent energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds fresh from their native clime, and superior to any that have ever been seen on this continent, and constituting the only
COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE
ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.
The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, at once attracts and astonishes the beholder. Science is deeply indebted to
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF
for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the American public an exhibition of such superior excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
IN THE KNOWN WORLD.
The performances,
MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT,
of Prof. Langworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers &c., are astonishing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs the
ELEPHANT, TIPPO SAIB.
No language can convey an accurate description of all the beauties and graces displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity. Trick Ponies, Comic Mules, and Educated Monkeys will also appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—NO. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT ... Manager.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of this elegant and attractive
TEMPLE OF OLYMPIC GAMES,
which is nightly thronged with
ENTHUSIASTIC AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
while the unanimous verdict of the public and the Press has indorsed the entertainments presented as
"THE REFINEMENT of CIRCUS PERFORMANCES."
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
will be presented, a most diversified array of
EXCITING ARENIC SCENES
introducing
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN STARTLING FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC SKILL.
TIME—Doors open at 7. Grand entrée at 7½.
PRICES—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Children under ten, 25c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Private Boxes, $4.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
A GRAND DAY ENTERTAINMENT
For juveniles and family parties, commencing at 2½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863.
LA MAISON SOUS ENFANTS,
Comedie, in three acts, by M. P. Dumanoir.
LES TRENTE SEPT SOUS DE M. MONTECUDOEN,
Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by M. Labiche and Martin.
Doors open at 7½; Curtain raised at 8 precisely.
Office for reserved seats No. 623 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD,
THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS
On parlor floor—with private table, if desired—
At No. 52 University-place.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BOARD AND TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms on second floor, by a gentleman and wife, in a genteel private family; location between 23d and 42d sts. and Lexington and 6th avs.; a liberal price will be paid for good accommodations; references given and required. Address T. B., care of F. H. McCready & Co., No. 113 Water-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WANTED IMMEDIately by two gentlemen—parlor and bedroom; location between 5th and 28th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address W., Box No. 4,330 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$35,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a capitalist who may be desirous of becoming interested in a first-class established manufacturing cash business. The advertiser wishes to make an arrangement with a reliable man to enter the business, or for a loan of $35,000, for which ample security will be given, and a proper and satisfactory interest allowed for the use of the money for one year, more or less. Address, with real name, H. B., Box No. 4,018 Post-office.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PORK, MEAT, POULTRY AND vegetable store, No. 601 6th-av., corner of 43th-st. The best stand on the avenue. Apply on the premises to-day.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; surrounded within a circle of a mile by 4,000 inhabitants. Apply No. 391 Broadway, for 3 days.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COMMENCES AT 7½ P. M.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 27, 1863,
REPETITION OF THE GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
THE GREAT AND ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS
of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE
will appear this evening in
DRAMA, COMEDY, and FARCE,
Supported by the following talented company:
Mr. L. R. SHEWELL, Mr. LAMB,
Mr. J. NUNAN, Mr. J. G. BURNETT,
Mr. J. SEYMOUR, Mr. E. B. HOLMES,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. SKERRETT,
Miss MARY WELLS, Mrs. MARK SMITH.
The entertainments to commence with the legendary drama and fairy spectacle, in two acts, entitled
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
CON O'CAROLAN ... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE ... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Followed by the laughable comedietta of the
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MELISSA ... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the screaming farce of
PAT'S BLUNDERS.
PAT ROONEY ... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Secured seats to be obtained at the box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
On Monday next will be presented for
THE FIRST TIME HERE,
The great Fairy Spectacle entitled the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
in which both
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear,
produced with entire NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, ACCESSORIES, MUSIC, FULL CHORUS AND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.

WINTER GARDEN.
REPETITION OF THE
GRAND THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENT.
THE IRISH LEGENDARY DRAMA,
of
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN,
pronounced by the universal voice of Press and public the
SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
and
STARTLING EFFECTS.
TWO OTHER PIECES,
TWO OTHER PIECES,
full of
MERRIMENT AND DELIGHT.
DANCE
and
SONG.
The protean play of
THE YOUNG ACTRESS,
and the roaring farce of
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER,
in which those charming young artists,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
will appear supported by the full strength of the company.
The public is most respectfully informed that in compliance with the promise to produce a constant succession of novelties, the great Irish drama of
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN
can only be presented to-night and Saturday.
On Monday will be produced, with
NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
a drama of intense interest, by Tom Taylor, which has achieved in London the most extraordinary success, having already completed a run of two hundred nights, entitled THE TICKET OF LEAVE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. John Wood.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE MOTTO,
"I AM ALL THERE."
The Management regret to announce that, owing to arrangements previously entered into for the rapid and constant production of novelties, the highly successful and popular burlesque,
THE MOTTO,
"I AM ALL THERE,"
THE MOTTO,
"I AM ALL THERE,"
THE MOTTO,
"I AM ALL THERE,"
which, for the last three weeks, has drawn
CROWDED HOUSES!
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
who have expressed their approbation by
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE!
AND CONVULSIVE LAUGHTER!
MRS. JOHN WOOD as HENRI LAGADERE
MRS. JOHN WOOD as HENRI LAGADERE
MRS. JOHN WOOD as HENRI LAGADERE
and all the
ELEGANT SCENERY,
BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
and
IMMENSE CAST,
must be withdrawn at the end of the present week.
LAST TWO NIGHTS,
FRIDAY, NOV. 27; SATURDAY, NOV. 28.
Previous to which, the Comedietta of
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
On MONDAY, Nov. 30, an entire change of performance, when
MRS. LOTTY HOUGH
will make her first appearance before a New-York audience since her return from Europe.
Seats can be secured three days in advance. Doors open at 7. Overture to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S.
Overture to commence at 7½ o'clock; the curtain will rise immediately on the conclusion of the overture.
THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS,
AND
CONTINUED POPULARITY
of Mr. Lester Wallack's new drama,
ROSEDALE,
now in the
NINTH WEEK
of its splendid run, induces the proprietor to announce it for
EVERY EVENING.
Places can be secured a week in advance.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager ... Mr. B. A. Baker.
THE GREAT THANKSGIVING
BILL REPEATED
in order to accommodate the hundreds unable to gain admission last evening.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 27,
SATAN IN PARIS.
The Mysterious Stranger ... Miss Henrietta Irving
Count Henry de Beauseilie ... Mr. Whiting
Croquet ... Mr. Walter Lennox
Mlle de Nantelle ... Miss E. Couran
ALPINE MAID.
Rosetta (with songs) ... Miss Mary Shaw
ON MONDAY EVENING,
MR. GABRIEL HARRISON
will make his reappearance as
KARL,
in a NEW DRAMA adapted from the French expressly for this theatre.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 28,
By HUGH F. McDERMOTT and WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE. Mr. McDermott will give, with others, his great Poem, "The Irish Brigade." Mr. Wallace will recite several of his splendid Lyrics, among which "Keep Step with the Music of Union."

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND
THIRD
PROMENADE CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.
Seventh Regiment Armory.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT
By the American Organist,
JOHN K. PAINE,
will be given at the
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
corner Broadway and 34th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. Tickets 50c. each. Full particulars in future advertisements.

LOST AND FOUND.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY evening, in going from No. 30 Pine-st. to Taylor's (upper) saloon, thence to Wallack's Theatre—missed when in the crowd at the box-office—containing $10 in gold, check on United States Treasury, New-York, for $350, a few dollars in United States Revenue Stamps, some cards with owner's name, other papers of no value but to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to No. 30 Pine-st., room No. 6, and no questions asked, or address Box No. 5,169 New-York Post-office.

LEFT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, a CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by returning it to Room No. 183 Fifth-av. Hotel, or the American Express Office, No. 61 Hudson-st.

$200 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,309 to 61,316, inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

LOST—NOV. 26, AT HOPE CHAPEL, OR BEtween Stewart's and Taylor's, a mink collar, fully marked. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 206 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

EXTRA GENERAL MEETING OF THE FRESCO-PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION, [illegible]
AUGUST DRESSEL, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

G. C.—I WROTE YOU ON TUESDAY LAST. F. H. S.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY—[illegible] MARCELLUS, Station C.

MILITARY.—FOR SALE—A FIELD [illegible]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$220,978 47 IN TREASURE.

Close of the Contest Between Guatemala and Salvador.

FLIGHT OF BARRIOS.

A NEW GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED.

The War Between Colombia and Ecuador.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. Jones, from Aspinwall Nov. 17, with treasure and 380 passengers to D. B. Allen, arrived yesterday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., 30 miles north of Cape Maise, she reports having passed the steamship *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall.

SPECIE LIST.

Order	[illegible]	Marcus C. Hawley	[illegible]
Order	[illegible]	Henry Neustadter	11,300
Order	[illegible]	J. B. Newton & Co.	39,422
A. T. [illegible]	14,100	Wells, Fargo & Co.	66,300
[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]		
Total			$220,978

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The War Between Guatemala and Salvador Ended—Flight of President Barrios—Attack on an American Captain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived from Central American ports on Sunday. She brings dates from Guatemala to the [illegible], Salvador to the [illegible], Nicaragua to the 12th, and Costa Rica to the 14th. She has but little freight for New-York, viz: 1,376 hides, 40 bales deerskins, 17 seroons cochineal, 2 bags coffee, 2 bales cotton, 1 [illegible], 5 cases balsam, 1 box silver, 1 parcel gold.

The war in Salvador is at an end. On the 26th of October, at 2 o'clock in the morning, Gen. BARRIOS, at the head of only 300 men, (not 1,500, as is reported,) marched out of the *City of San Salvador*, in which he had been so long besieged by President CARRERA, and took the road toward San Miguel, the most populous city of the Republic, and where, principally on account of the bad conduct of the Nicaraguans, who have for some time garrisoned it in behalf of Guatemala, he has many friends. CARRERA discovered his retreat at 7 o'clock same morning, and followed him up immediately. Previous to his departure, BARRIOS levied for money and rations on the inhabitants, and before the Guatemalians entered, the city was pillaged to some extent by the bad portion of the people. Several officers of BARRIOS were taken prisoners in the city. [illegible], [illegible], ARBIZU and LEMA were taken prisoners in the pursuit, and shot. The first named was Minister of Foreign Relations of Salvador. Several combats took place between the advanced guard of CARRERA and the fleeing troops of BARRIOS, both sides losing a few men. The force of BARRIOS, on its retreat, was either killed, taken prisoners, or dispersed, and he made his way finally to the coast, in the neighborhood of the port of La Union, in company with seven officers, who were seen there a day or two before the sailing of the steamer, and are still at large, endeavoring to escape.

A new Government, under a former President, DUEÑAS, was at once organized in San Salvador, and measures taken to protect property.

When the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* arrived at La Union on the night of the 2d inst., it was known that the wife of President BARRIOS was on board, and the port-officers chose to believe she came for the purpose of assisting him to escape. So, Commandante CASTRO immediately commenced a most vexatious interference with the business of the steamer, although he had previously promised she should not be troubled. He even refused to allow the clothes that had been washed on shore to come on board; and finally sent a little schooner within 200 yards of the steamer, under pretence of watching her more closely. Mr. PARTRIDGE, United States Minister, had arranged with the commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, to protect American property in case of need, as it was known to him that the authorities had threatened to seize BARRIOS in case he sought refuge on board the steamer.

About 7½ o'clock in the evening, Capt. BOWERMAN, of the *Salvador*, while returning on board in his gig, having a United States ensign in the stern, and being perfectly well known to the people in the schooner, was fired upon by her from a rifle, the ball passing within three feet of his head. The indignation of the officers and crew of the *Salvador*, who witnessed this proceeding, was naturally great, and Capt. BOWERMAN of course sharing in it, the cannon on board, on his reaching his deck, was run out, and a shot from it whizzed over the heads of the ragamuffins on the schooner, that told them plainly what they had to expect, unless they should behave themselves more becomingly. On hearing the cannon-shot, some people from shore came out to the schooner, and were taking her away; but Capt. BOWERMAN forced all hands to come on board the *Salvador*, where he detained them till morning, and then sent them on shore.

The next morning Mr. PARTRIDGE called upon the Commandante, who was exceedingly insolent, and declared he would neither allow launch, nor boat, nor man, to go to or come from the steamer. Mr. PARTRIDGE replied that if the launches for discharging were not alongside the steamer in half an hour, and every impediment removed to the regular business of the vessel, he would at once call for assistance upon the English war-ship. In fifteen minutes the launches were ready, and every obstacle removed, and the steamer completed her business without further molestation. Mr. PARTRIDGE proceeded to the City of San Salvador and complained to Señor DUEÑAS, CARRERA's Acting President. President CARRERA said the Commandante ought to be removed, and sent another person temporarily to act in his place, so far as the Railroad Company's steamers are concerned.

Mr. PARTRIDGE fully justified Capt. BOWERMAN in firing upon the boat, as it had the effect of calling the insolent port-officers to their senses; and he is determined that no further petty obstacles shall be thrown in the way of American trade, especially as he has now the United States gunboat *Saginaw*, at La Union, to execute his orders.

BARRIOS' little war-schooner *Experimento*, on which he undoubtedly expected to escape from La Union, if defeated, was seen heading into Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, on the day the Panama steamer left there. It is thought probable that BARRIOS will escape on the British war-ship *Bacchante*. The Commander of the United States gunboat *Saginaw* is reported to have said that he had orders from Washington not to protect any fugitive Presidents or officers in this region.

There is no news of importance from Nicaragua. Mons. Loos, the French agent, was still operating in the matter of the Nicaragua canal.

The Congress of Costa Rica met on the 15th October. Nothing new.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The War with Ecuador—Origin and Causes of the Trouble—Gen. Mosquera—Diplomatic Correspondence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

Late arrivals from Buenaventura, [illegible] State of Cauca, and from Guayaquil, Ecuador, bring us official documents from both President Mosquera of this Republic and President Moreno of Ecuador, that render it almost certain that we are to have immediate war. And as this war is likely to extend itself among the Spanish-American States in these regions, and perhaps lead to French intervention, you will probably hear a great deal of it before it is finished. So it may not be amiss to post your readers up a little on the origin and causes of the trouble.

Some three years since Gen. MOSQUERA, probably the most accomplished soldier in Spanish-America, who was once President of this Republic, as was his father before him, was Governor of our neighboring State of Cauca. At that time a new Federal Constitution, under President OSPINA, had been promulgated, enlarging the powers of the States—in fact making them, as they claim to be, almost "sovereign." But President OSPINA, although he acceded to the exigencies of the moment, and approved by his signature the new Constitution, did not like it, and, it is charged, threw every obstacle in the way of its honest application. Gen. NIETO, Governor of the State of Bolivar, of which Carthagena is the capital, resisted by arms the "encroachments made upon the rights of the people," so far as his State was concerned, and was at once followed in this resistance by Gen. MOSQUERA, of the State of Cauca. MOSQUERA raised a force of a couple thousand men, garrisoned some of the principal towns of Cauca, decreed a forced loan of $200,000 on the State, and declared it independent of the Republic until such time as President OSPINA and his Congress should abrogate the "obnoxious retrograde laws they had made, with the purpose of practically annulling the new Constitution and centralizing the power of the country at Bogota." But OSPINA was obstinate, and after a year or less of controversy between him and the Governors of States, and some fighting between small parties, MOSQUERA commenced his march over the bleak mountains and barren plains of the Cauca, toward Bogota. After eight or ten months, he finally arrived with 4,000 men before the capital city, having fought on the way several bloody battles. This march was one of the most extraordinary ones in military history, considering the means at the disposal of its chief. Without money, his men only half armed with old George Law muskets—without shoes, and nearly naked—for days together with nothing but plantains and roots to subsist upon, climbing mountains scarcely accessible to goats, swimming swollen rivers, and opposed in many a Thermopylæ by the well-clad and well-armed troops of the Government, to reach Bogota, a thousand miles away, and finally to assault and take it, overthrow the Government and establish a new one on its ruins, were feats, as I have before said, that have no parallel in military records.

Well, Gen. MOSQUERA, who, with all his obstinacy and inclination to one man power, is an ardent Republican, and a hater of European monarchies and European interference in America, so soon as he had firmly established himself at Bogota, declared his intention of strengthening himself, if possible, by reconstructing the old Colombian Confederacy—consisting of New-Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador. As an initiatory step, he changed the name of this Republic from that of "New-Granada" to the "United States of Colombia." This, of itself, looked a little threatening toward our sister Republics. But he did not stop long at this. He sent agents at once to Venezuela and Ecuador, to propose terms for the reconstruction. The constant state of anarchy that has existed in Venezuela the past five years, has, up to the present, probably prevented much progress toward bringing that Republic into the scheme, and MOSQUERA's attention seems to have been principally turned toward Ecuador. And here, after a year and a half of negotiation, the matter has come to a dead lock—or, rather, Ecuador and New-Granada, not being able to agree upon uniting their fortunes in resistance to European encroachments, seem bent upon preparing their carcasses, by the weakening process of war, for the more easy digestion of the big buzzards that are hovering about their shores, in the shape of French and Spanish war ships.

President MOSQUERA, two or three months since left his capital for the frontier of Ecuador, to have an interview with President MORENO in regard to the proposed federation. President MORENO did not appear at the proposed conference, but sent Dr. FLORES, son of Gen. FLORES, as his representative. FLORES did not seem to be clothed with much power, and the interview terminated unsatisfactorily. In fact, the several notes that passed between Dr. FLORES and Señor QUIJANO, MOSQUERA's agent, evinced but little disposition on either side to arrange matters peaceably. The first note from Señor QUIJANO, the substance of which is given in the *Star*, of this city, is dated from Ipiales, Oct. 12, and says that the Minister had orders from his Government to state to D. ANTONIO FLORES, that President MOSQUERA had come all the way from Rio Negro, in order to meet President GARCIA MORENO and reestablish the "old and glorious nationality of Colombia," as a protection against theocratic and anti-republican machinations of European Powers and native traitors; that his invitation to do this was treated with insults by the Ecuadorian Government; that when Mr. FLORES was received in Pasto, it was understood that the interview between the two Presidents should take place within six days from Sept. 23, and that there would be signed "at least a treaty of alliance or confederacy" projected at Pasto; that GARCIA MORENO had not yet made his appearance, without a plausible reason for the delay, and therefore the conference at Carchi and the signing of the treaty were frustrated; that consequently he (QUIJANO) had to notify ANTONIO FLORES and his Government, that the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA thought the moment had arrived for breaking off "the negotiations already commenced, and all relations with Ecuador," if the projected treaty were not signed in twenty-four hours from six o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th October.

DON ANTONIO FLORES answers in a somewhat lengthy but dignified note, dated Tulcan, Oct. 14. He states that there is no necessity for him to refute the first part of QUIJANO's document, as Ecuador, being united in the interior, and on good terms with the world, does not need any help; that no insulting treatment of MOSQUERA's propositions by the Government of Ecuador could have taken place, as these had not been made officially by special Plenipotentiaries as stipulated, and as the just protests of Ecuador, an independent State, were directed against the threatening manifest of Gen. MOSQUERA of Aug. 15. He denies further that any conditions were made to him at his reception in Pasto, and states that it would have been physically impossible for GARCIA MORENO to appear on the sixth day. Finally, he says that he and the Government of MOSQUERA had conferences about the signing of a treaty, but this was not the *condition sine qua non* of his reception, because in that case he would not have gone to Pasto; that Gen. MOSQUERA knew very well that he (FLORES) could not sign any treaty, having sent his resignation to Quito on Oct. 9, but that he might have taken upon him the responsibility of signing such treaty, if the demand were not made in an arrogant tone—that there was no reason for getting angry about the non-arrival of President GARCIA MORENO, as the latter had been detained by urgent business in Quito, and the loss, as the same had waited for Gen. MOSQUERA more than a month some time ago, on the same frontier. He reserves for his Government the right to take the necessary steps in accordance to QUIJANO's note.

The next day ANTONIO FLORES got the official communication from the Granadian Government that the diplomatic intercourse had ceased, and at the same time the Granadian Minister in Quito was recalled. On the 21st of October the Government of Ecuador directed a note to the foreign Governments and their Ministers in Quito, and also a circular to their own diplomatic agents abroad, stating the course of the events and defending the course they have taken.

On the reception of this news at Quito, the Congress of Ecuador immediately passed a law authorizing President MORENO to declare war against Colombia, and troops were being concentrated at Quito for a march to the frontier, it is said with a view of crossing the Carchi, with 5,000 men under Gen. FLORES, to attack MOSQUERA, who had only 1,700 men, before he could be reinforced.

President MOSQUERA, on his part issued a Proclamation from Tuquerres, dated October 16, in which he sets forth at length the causes of the rupture. He charges President MORENO with being vacillating, "Sometimes favorable to the cause of Colombian regeneration, and sometimes hostile to it"—says that MORENO's home policy has always been repressive and despotic—cites many acts to prove this, among which is the "iniquitous Concordat, that converts Ecuador into a colony of Rome, and which will be a fountain of evil, not only for Ecuador but for Colombia." He details at length the causes that led to the failure of the promised interview with President MORENO, charging the latter with an intention to deceive him in agreeing to it, and with having acted in a most insulting and contemptuous manner toward him since he has been waiting in Pasto for this interview. He charges President MORENO with harboring Jesuits and expatriated priests, and that he encouraged them and other refugees from New-Granada to endeavor to get up a revolution in Cauca, while he, MOSQUERA, was absent, with the bulk of the troops quartered there. Many other acts which Gen. MOSQUERA considers hostile to Colombia are recounted, and the proclamation concludes thus:

"Nothing is left for me but to lay before the approaching Congress all the documents comprised in this history of the outrageous insults of Ecuador toward Colombia, and which show the abnegation and generosity on my part to preserve peace between the two sister Republics.

I have convoked Congress in extraordinary session for the 1st of January, 1864, with the object to decide upon the proper course in this great political emergency. In the meantime will be [illegible] and will save the national honor, especially as guardian of the public liberties. I have ordered that the Colombian army shall be raised to 15,000 men and 1,150 officers, in conformity with the decree of 14 December, 1862, and which authorizes the discipline of the State militia, so that one per cent. of the population of each State can be called upon, to the number of 27,300 men, to be organized as a reserved force, &c.

Colombians! You know full well that the day of battle is the day of victory; wait quietly for the sound of the trumpet. An honorable peace or a secure victory. Upon one or the other I am resolved."

Panama's proportion of troops called out for the war on Ecuador is 1,000 men. Some small squads have already gone to Cauca.

We have but little other news from the interior. All the States have been heard from as regards the Presidential election. Dr. MURILLO, now Minister to Washington, has the votes of eight States, and Gen. MOSQUERA gets one—that of Cauca.

The Priest SAAVEDRA, who was ordered to be imprisoned in Cauca, was set at liberty by Gen. LOPEZ, Governor of Tolima, while on his way from Bogota to Gen. MOSQUERA's headquarters.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* has gone South. Her place here is supplied by the *Cyane*. H. B. Majesty's war-ship *Charybdis* is in port. In Aspinwall H. B. M.'s screw ship *Barracouta* is in port.

A gale of wind in the harbor of Aspinwall on the 10th badly injured the Railroad Company's stone wharf. No other damage was done except that a French brig lost her rudder.

The smallpox has abated greatly both in Panama and Aspinwall.

Major-Gen. George H. Thomas and His Rebel Detractors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the TIMES has published, from a Richmond paper, one of the many billingsgate articles against our general officers, with respect to Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, whose brilliant services in the West have given him so strong a claim upon the nation's gratitude, it may not be amiss, as the past career of Gen. THOMAS is but little known to the public generally, to state the more prominent facts in relation to it.

Gen. THOMAS was graduated at the Military Academy in 1840, and commissioned in the Third artillery. In 1841 he was breveted a First Lieutenant, "for gallantry and good conduct in the war against the Florida Indians." In 1846 he was breveted Captain "for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d September, 1846;" and in 1847, "Brevet Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico." After the Mexican War, he was Chief of the Department of Cavalry and Artillery instruction in the Military Academy, from April, 1851, to May, 1854. In 1855 he was made Major in the Second cavalry. This was one of the regiments created whilst JEFFERSON DAVIS was Secretary of War; its Colonel was ALBERT S. JOHNSTON; Lieut.-Colonel, ROBERT E. LEE; First Major, W. J. HARDEE; First Captain, EARL VAN DORN; Second Captain; EDMUND K. SMITH, the position of all of whom in the rebel service is too well known to the public.

Gen. THOMAS was on furlough when the rebellion broke out, and was assigned to duty in the column under Gen. PATTERSON, before the first battle of Bull Run, and from that time to the present he has not been absent from his command in the field an hour on leave.

Gen. THOMAS is a native of Southampton County, Va., in a Congressional District somewhat remarkable from the fact that but one of the seven graduates of the Military Academy from it left the service to join the rebels; while the wives of three of our most distinguished naval officers, Admiral FARRAGUT, Commodore BLAKE and the late Commodore PENDERGRAST are from the same district. It is understood that Gen. THOMAS, in separating himself from his family, gave up the property he possessed to his sisters.

That with such a record as a soldier—known equally for his sterling acquirements as an officer, and his modesty as a man, having been selected by JEFFERSON DAVIS as Major in one of the regiments created through his influence and so well sprinkled with officers of Southern birth—the tale of the Richmond paper, that Gen. THOMAS should have gone to Richmond to ask a place in the State guard, a mere police company for guarding the State arsenal at Richmond, is too preposterous. The truth is DAVIS or LETCHER would have been but too glad to have secured a man of such eminence by conferring on him any command. The brilliant generalship of Gen. THOMAS at Mill Spring and Chickamauga, are festering sores in the Richmond *Press*. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* M.

[Advertisement.]

The December number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is one of the most attractive numbers ever published. It contains portraits, characters and biographical sketches of Archbishop WHATELY and Mr. NELSON SIZER; Russia and America contrasted; The Hair Trade; Physiognomy Illustrated; China Noliona; Marriage Customs; How Ghosts are Made; Woman Shown in Russia; Voice of Animals, &c., &c. Only 15 cents; $1 50 a year. New volume commences with January. All newsmen are agents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

More than a score of thousands of persons visited Barnum's Museum yesterday, and yet thousands went away unable to gain admittance. The crowd lasted till late at night, and the lucky manager is rejoicing over profits enough to pay for a good house and lot. Verily, "fortune favors the brave." The same attractions are continued to-day.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

EMBREE—GIBBONS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, in this City, after the order of the Society of Friends, WILLIAM EMBREE, Jr., and SARAH H. GIBBONS, both of New-York City.

MASSEY—BURTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. S. H. Weston, STEPHEN F. MASSEY and ROSINA, youngest daughter of the late W. E. Burton. No cards.

MARVIN—BEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. G. S. Robinson, GEORGE B. MARVIN and EMMA L., daughter of Lewis Beach, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., suddenly, on Monday evening, Nov. 23, SARAH DAVIS, second daughter of the late Charles Davis, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., and wife of Edward W. Bradley.

Funeral service will be attended at the Church of Messiah, Rev. Dr. Osgood, this City, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

HARDY.—Suddenly, on Thursday night, Nov. 26, SARAH, wife of Henry Hardy.

Funeral this day, at 1½ o'clock, at the Church of Nativity, Avenue C, between 4th and 5th sts.

KILPATRICK.—The funeral of ALICE SHAILER, wife of Gen. J. Kilpatrick, will take place on Friday, Nov. 27, from the Chapel at West Point, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, J. W. Allen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice. Cars leave 30th-st. at 10:30 A. M.; returning, leave Garrison's at 2:37 P. M.

NICHOLS.—In Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, MARIA PILGRIM, wife of John Nichols, formerly of this City.

PAYNE.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH PAYNE, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Robert M. Field, John W. and James Graydon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Robert M. Field, No. 17 Gilford-place, 48th-st., near Lexington-av.

SCHOTT.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, MARGARET RIDGELY, widow of the late James Schott, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SULLIVAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, after a short illness, EUGENE SULLIVAN, a native of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 31 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John Sullivan, No. 20 Rose-st., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock.

SKIDMORE.—At his late residence in Union Place, near Flushing, L. I., on Thursday morning, Nov. 26, JOHN SKIDMORE, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WAKEMAN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, SARAH WAKEMAN, widow of Jabez Wakeman, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Dec. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Nov. 28	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N. O. via Hav.
Corsica	Dec. 1	New-York	Ha. via Nas'u.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails by the *North American*, via Portland, close on Friday, at 12:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and [illegible] P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M. 1:30 and 4:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig John Butler, from Matamoras.—H. B. Payne, W. O. Hurst, G. Moore.

In Br. brig Simoon, from Matamoras.—Mr. A. L. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 03	Sun sets	4 34	Moon rises	6 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 42	Gov. Island	9 28	Hell Gate	10 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 26.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Mott, Washington, D. C., and 36 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 21st inst., and Hatteras Inlet 23d, with the mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rynner.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Horatio, (of New-Bedford,) Palmer, Manila July 22, passed Anjier Aug. 5, and Cape of Good Hope Oct. 6, with sugar, hemp, etc., to F. Hathaway.

Ship China, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaling, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Vidolich, Malaga Oct. 15, and passed the Rock the same day, with fruit to Bacon & Russell. Sld. in co. with bark Fannie, Hamilton for New-York.

Bark Eliza, (of Barbados,) Sooper, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to J. C. Hahming.

Bark P. C. Warwick, (Br., of Cardiff,) Scott, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Pendergast & Co.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres Sept. 22, with hides, etc., to R. W. Ropes & Co. Sld. in co. with ship E. Aymar, Sayer, for New-York.

Brig Simoon, (Br.,) Bigley, Matamoras 25 ds., with cotton to J. L. Hathaway.

Brig John Cutler, (of Lunenberg,) Knowles, Matamoras 24 ds., with cotton to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brig Giacomo, (of Gibraltar,) Salires, Tarragona 61 ds., and 23 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit, etc., to Giro & Francia.

Brig Handy, Wicks, Port Royal, S. C., 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig T. B. Watson, Wallace, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall 22 ds., in ballast to J. F. Joy. The chief officer of the E. D., Peter Hunter, died on board 22d inst.

Brig Saxon, St. John, N. B., 21 ds., with wine, liquors, etc., to Edmiston Bros.

Schr. Conder, (of Halifax,) Rumkey, Halifax 8 ds., with fish to C. Nickerson.

Schr. Anna J. Russell, Hodges, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Russell, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

BELOW—1 brig, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Royal, 22 Old, (not as before reported,) Daniel Webster.

Ships Sir Robert Peel, Esmeralda, Rangoon, Immortalite, Prince Albert, Hound, Charter Oak, Uncle Joe.

Bark A. A. Drebert, Ocean, Iasa, Mustang, Oroville, Yumuri.

Brigs A. Brooks, Pius IX, Northern Light, Lizzie Ryder, Luna, Don Juan, Lotus.

Schooners Beulah, John Cadwallader, R. C. Johnson, R. W. Brown, J. G. Wright, J. S. Hubbard, John Aumuch, Henry Brown, Snow Flake, Flash, Morris, R. H. Stanton, and others.

Spoken, &c.

Victoria—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Oct. 30, lat. 46 03, lon. 23 15.

Nineveh—bark, from Boston for New-Orleans, Nov. 18, lat. 24 31, lon. 79 30.

A. Hopkins—brig, bound N., 23d inst., off Hatteras.

Anne—bark, bound S., 23d inst., off Hatteras.

Laura—schr., from St. Domingo for Boston, 21st inst., lat. 24 30, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres Sept. 22, bark Zone, Beazsely, for Boston soon.

At Anjier Aug. 5, ship Kitty Simpson, Mayo, for New-York.

Arr. at Aspinwall 12th inst., brig Palmetto, Means, for Boston; Sld. 12, brig Arabella, Lindsley, for New-York; 11th, bark Xantho, Chapman, for do.

At Matamoras 2d inst., ship Banshee, hence, just arr.; schr. J. L. Gerety, for New-York in 4 ds.

[PER ASIA.]

Arrived from New-York—City of Montreal at Deal; Gen. Taylor at Belfast; Cruiser at Liverpool; Guy Mannering at Cape Clear; Werin at Antwerp; Louisa at Havre; Utland at Genoa; Cultivator at Liverpool; Anna at Antwerp; Yerin at Flushing; Clara at Deal.

Arrived from San Francisco—Mary Ogden at Liverpool.

Arrived from Callao—Susan G. Owens at Liverpool; P. G. Blanchard at Havre.

Sailed for New-York—13th, Cumberland and Coast Pilot from Deal; Constellation from Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Juventa, for Liverpool, put into Queenstown on the 14th, having lost sails, mainyards, etc.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.

READY THIS WEEK:

I.—RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.

A translation of M. ERNEST RENAN's remarkable work, just issued in Paris, where the excitement and sensation is so great concerning its subject and author that already thousands of copies of the costly French edition have been sold. The London *Spectator* considers it "the most genuine and devout attempt to explain our Lord's life;" *Christian Times* pronounces it "the ablest of man's efforts." One handsome 12mo, tinted paper, cloth bound, $1 50.

II.—LOUIE'S LAST TERM.

A Christmas book, by the popular author of "Rutledge," "The Sutherlands" and "Frank Warrington." 12mo, cloth bound, price $1 25. *** This charming work was published anonymously a few years since, but is now republished with the author's other works. One of our best literary women says: "Of all the pure, warm, beautiful, human books that I have read for years, 'Louie' shall take the palm. The sweet, dewy, beneficent book! my eyes have streamed tears over it."

III.—PECULIAR.

EPES SARGENT's splendid new novel, which was published only last week, and is selling off like wild-fire. Price $1 50.

*** Sold everywhere, and sent by mail free on receipt of price, by

GEO. W. CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

TWICE LOST

Is acknowledged by the critics to be "a work of a very high order of merit."

The characters in it are characters indeed, and take rank in the memory with persons we have actually seen and known.

Altogether, for spiciness, for raciness, for a spirited plot, and rapid, skillful development, the book has not its equal this season.

Paper covers, price 50 cents.

EDMOND ABOUT'S SENSATION NOVEL,

THE NOSE OF A NOTARY,

has run through twelve editions, and is the latest rage in Paris.

Finely translated, it is the wittiest book of the season; like a glass of sparkling champagne, it is delicious.

Everybody must read it and enjoy a hearty laugh.

Paper covers, price 50 cents.

PIQUE; A TALE OF THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY, is a novel that is immensely popular with the ladies; not in the least "sentimental;" often reminding you of the "Initials," though not in the least copied, and is destined to be as popular and have as great a run as that charming novel. The greatest compliment that can be paid it is that it has had a run in London of thirteen years—the greatest praise that can be bestowed on any novel.

All the New-York wholesale and retail booksellers sell these books.

LORING, Publisher,

No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

PROBABLY EVERY BOY

WHO DOES NOT ALREADY OWN

THE DRUMMER BOY,

Expects to during the Holidays. It is without doubt the most attractive volume in every respect for the young that has been issued. But boys, at the present time, it is almost impossible to get them made as fast as they sell. What can we do during the holidays? Ask your father to buy the book now and lay it away.

It is better than "The Bobbin Boy." It is better than "The Printer Boy." It is better than even the new book, "Dick Onslow's Adventures Among the Red Skins," and the publishers do not wish to have the boys disappointed.

Sold by all Booksellers.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

why different constitutions require different remedies, read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MUNN & COMPANY,

SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,

and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.

Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

DIARIES FOR 1864.

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MILITARY AND MASONIC GOODS.

EMERSON & SILVER,

Office No. 467 Broome-st., second door west of Broadway, Factory, Trenton, N. J.

Manufacturers of rich presentation and Masonic regulation swords, fine spurs, belts, jewels, flags, banners, &c., &c. Our facilities are unsurpassed. We make every part within our own establishment, and are constantly getting up new and superior designs.

Over 50,000 swords made for United States Government since the war.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 20 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 29th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists'*, Opera and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturers.

SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,

No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

44 FIRST PREMIUMS IN 1863.

THERE IS BUT ONE FIRST PREMIUM MACHINE.

Grover & Baker's

CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES,

Have been awarded twenty-three first premiums at State Fairs, and twenty-one at City and County Fairs in 1863, making 44 in all. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway New-York and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

No. 505 Broadway.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are supplied from No. 507 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

Instruction given at residences if desired.

Operators, with machines, sent into families.

EAGLE MILLS.

TABER & PLACE,

Successors to

WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS

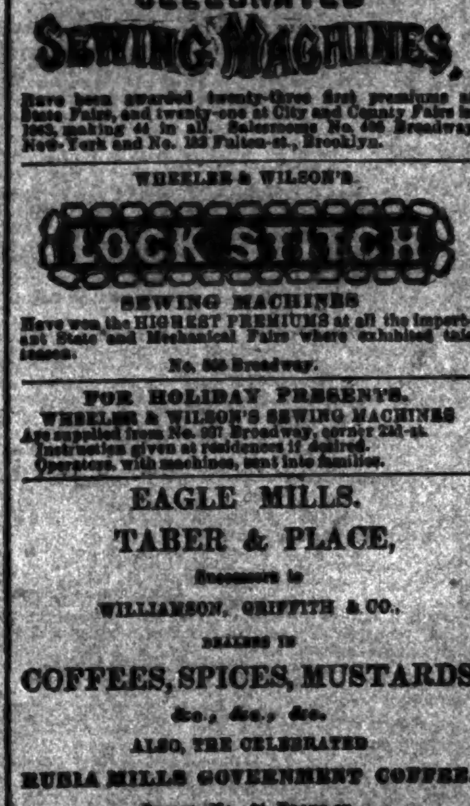
&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

Office, No. 34 Front-st.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



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ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

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Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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ALUM PATENT

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY.

☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

NOW A RARE REMEDY!

[illegible]

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC,

THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFLICTED, AND NOT MAKE DRUNKARDS.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penn.,

Will effectually and most certainly

CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A

DISORDERED

LIVER,

STOMACH,

or KIDNEYS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES

ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THESE BITTERS ARE

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

AND ARE NOT INTENDED AS A

BEVERAGE.

From that well-known citizen, the

HON. JACOB BROOM.

HON. JACOB BROOM.

HON. JACOB BROOM.

HON. JACOB BROOM.

HON. JACOB BROOM.

HON. JACOB BROOM.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it has been *highly beneficial*. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia, of about thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effected a cure, and the third, it seemed, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years.

In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequaled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,

No. 1,707 Spruce-st.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.

They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.

They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.

They will cure JAUNDICE.

They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

They will cure CONSTIPATION.

They will cure PILES.

They will cure HEARTBURN.

They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.

They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following recipe: Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKY, and the result will be a preparation that will FAR EXCEL, in medicinal virtues and true excellence, any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will COST MUCH LESS. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, in connection with a GOOD article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

YOU FEEL DEBILITATED.

YOU ARE NERVOUS.

YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES.

YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY.

YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANYTHING.

YOU HAVE NO APPETITE.

YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

YOU FEEL WEAK.

YOU FEEL DIZZY.

Use *Hoofland's German Bitters*, they will cure you without fail.

TRY THEM FOR DYSPEPSIA.

TRY THEM FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

TRY THEM FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

TRY THEM FOR CONSTIPATION.

TRY THEM FOR SICK HEADACHE.

TRY THEM FOR WANT OF APPETITE.

TRY THEM FOR WANT OF ENERGY.

TRY THEM FOR WEAKNESS.

TRY THEM FOR PILES.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact, that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICES.

Large size $1 per bottle, or half dozen..........[illegible]

Medium size 75c. per bottle, or half dozen..........[illegible]

The large size, on account of the quantity the bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

For sale by druggists and dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT

HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 594 BROADWAY.